

The HATCHET

Vol. 65, No. 40

The George Washington University — Washington, D.C.

Thursday, March 20, 1969

Muskie To Speak In Lisner Monday

SENATOR EDMUND MUSKIE, (D-Me.) will speak on student dissent Monday afternoon at Lisner Auditorium. The Panhel sponsored event will begin at 4 p.m.

Muskie, who waged an unsuccessful vice presidential campaign which nevertheless greatly increased his popularity, is considered a prime contender along with Senator Edward Kennedy and Hubert Humphrey, for the Democratic presidential nomination in 1972.

The former Maine governor was the only candidate of the four running this fall to greatly enthuse college audiences, which he often impressed with his ability to successfully debate anti-war hecklers.

Muskie, 55, is considered an expert on urban affairs, and has recently fought for passage of clean air and water bills.

Following his Monday address, Muskie will participate in a question and answer period.

Parents Here This Weekend For Play, Panels

GW PARENTS will see Shakespeare's "As You Like It" with mod settings and overtones, hear a panel discuss "Student Protest and the Media," talk with faculty members and administrators, and attend a teach-in style discussion of the University's finances, during GW's annual Parents' Weekend, schedules for this Friday, Saturday, and Sunday.

Parents arriving Friday will register and attend the play at 8:30 p.m. in the University's Lisner Auditorium. It will also be presented Saturday at 8:30 p.m.

A 10:15 a.m. coffee hour will begin Saturday's activities. Mel Elin, Washington bureau chief of Newsweek magazine; Bob Kuttner, Washington correspondent for New York Radio Station WBAI; Bob Walters from the Star; and student Bill Hobbs will be the participants on the "Student Protest and the Media" panel at 11 a.m. in Lisner.

After an hour's break for lunch, parents will reconvene to hear the students' presentation on the university's finances. At 2:00 p.m. University Historian Elmer L. Kayser will speak on GWU's past. He will be followed by Vice President for Resources Warren Gould, who will speak about the University's future.

At 3:30 p.m., five faculty members will give model lectures. They are Dr. Thelma Lavine of the philosophy department; Lilien Hamilton of the art department; Dr. Hugh LeBlanc from political science; and David Kieserman of speech and drama. A 4:30 p.m. reception will conclude the afternoon.

Sunday, brunch will be served in Mitchell and Thurston Residence Halls beginning at 11 a.m. Parents will be invited to tour "The Other Washington" from 1 to 3 p.m.

There will be Open Houses at the dormitories, sororities, and fraternities from 1 to 5 p.m.



BETWEEN BITES of peanut butter and jelly or roast beef sandwiches, the Student Life Committee debates a joint statement of Student Rights and Responsibilities at a meeting yesterday. Open sessions on the document resume at noon Monday at the Faculty Club.

photo by Ickow

Election Today, Friday

by Greg Valliere

BALOTTING for the University Center student government began at nine this morning and will continue through tomorrow at the Woodhull House.

Hours for voting for the 17 positions are 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. today and 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Friday. At stake are posts on the Governing Board, Program Board and Operations Board.

Two students will also be chosen as at-large representatives.

The Student Assembly voted last night to include on the ballot a referendum calling for an assessment of a \$1 dollar tax per class for inner city scholarships. A similar motion was passed in the recent Student Assembly elections by about 1200 to 600.

The difference between the referendum already ratified and

tomorrow's is that faculty members will not be assessed a tax in the new proposal. Joan-Ellen Marci, who opposed the tax concept in the election, gathered about 165 signatures to place the issue on the ballot again.

Assembly members Henry Ziegler and Mike Biensko introduced a motion, which was passed, calling for an investigation of the manner in which the signatures were gathered. Several Assembly members indicated the signatures may have been gathered under false pretenses.

Running in the spirited at-large no. 1 race are Bob Johnson and Bob McClenon. Candidates in the at-large no. 2 race are John Askew, John Chupis and Steve Skancke.

Winners in the at-large races will serve on the Governing Board, along with Stanley

Grimm, who was elected in the Student Assembly elections, and two representatives from the Programs and Operations Boards.

Four faculty members, two administrators and an alumnus will serve with the students on the Governing Board, which will make policy and prepare the budget for the Center.

In other key races, Judy Sabin faces Lynn Stelle for the chairmanship of the Program Board and John Williams opposes Marc Yacker in the contest for Operations Board chairman. A list of the other candidates appears on page two.

Earlier in the week, election forums were held in Mitchell and Thurston Halls. Attendance was disappointing at both meetings, with crowds limited generally to the candidates, their managers and some Student Assembly members.

able, needy, and deserving student to miss an opportunity which would otherwise have been his."

BSU vice chairman Tim Ashanti said the BSU would not continue to recruit because the admissions office wanted the group to find 200 students to fill less than 25 openings.

"We aren't going to have black people competing against black people," said Ashanti. "If they want to compete we should send some of those" white students back to New Jersey.

The BSU explained that it does not want a Black Studies program at GW because "not only would the program's content be distorted, but the recruiting of the staff for it would further the theft of black talent from black campuses, where it is sorely needed."

"A Black Studies program must be of black people," the BSU said in a prepared statement, "that is, it should be located so that it reaches the largest number of black people. Finally, black people must control the program."

"If these conditions are to be met," the statement continues, "the only feasible place for a Black Studies program is on a campus that reaches the majority of black people."

McQueen said that he would like to see the "Negro in American History" course continued, but he does not want to see any more such courses set up.

Instead of a Black Studies program, the BSU would like to see the inclusion of pertinent parts of Black Studies in the current curriculum.

"The setting up of courses without the incorporation within the present system (of the part blacks have played in various fields)" is just a pacification program, said Ashanti. "Elliott's the greatest pacifier around here."

Ashanti said that Elliott's establishing a Black Studies program would be the same as his saying "Here, nigger, here's a Black Studies program. Now be quiet."

"We don't want a program," he said.

McQueen said that the group does want GW to play a bigger part in the consortium, allowing GW students to take advantage of the Black Studies program at Howard.

While they do not want a Black Studies program, the BSU members do want the present tuition remission increased drastically.

McQueen said that the group wants "a minimum of 100 more black students" accepted onto the tuition remission plan each year.

President Elliott rejected the BSU demand, saying that he could "see no way at the present time by which they could be financed."

"The rejection of this," said McQueen, "is indicative to us that GW hasn't separated from its racist past. This casts very serious doubts on GW's ability to carry out its pacification program."

Bulletin Board

Thursday, Mar. 20

THERE WILL BE a meeting of all sociology majors planning to do graduate work in sociology (not social work) today at 8:30 p.m. in Mon. 103. The meeting concerns the future of the department.

DRAFT COUNSELING class. Anyone interested in being trained as a draft counselor is invited to attend a counseling class sponsored by the Law Students Civil Rights Research Counsel in Mon. 1A at 7:30 tonight.

SDS will speak about Racism. A film on the subject, "Lincoln Center," will be shown tonight at 8:30 p.m. in Mon 4.

THE YOUNG DEMOCRATS will have an important but brief meeting tonight at 7:15 in the formal lounge in Thurston to discuss final plans for the State (D.C.) Convention to be held at the District Building.

THE CHUCK REYNOLDS Show will feature the Grassroots tonight on WRGW Radio from 9 to 10:30 p.m.

Friday, Mar. 21

HILLEL is sponsoring a talk by Professor Bernard Reich of the political science department of GW on "Israeli-Arab Rapprochement," at 12 noon. There will also be a snackbar.

AKPsi is having a luncheon at the Faculty Club at 12 noon.

HILLEL is having student-led services tonight at the Hillel House at 7:15 p.m.

HATCHET

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PETITIONING for Old Men Executive Board opens Monday, March 24. Petitions are available for president, vice president, registrar, program chairman, and treasurer in the Student Activities Office.

THE EXECUTIVE Committee of the International Students Society will have a meeting on Monday, March 24 at 8 p.m. in the International House.

ALL THOSE INTERESTED in helping with the International Dinner of the International Students Society are asked to attend a planning meeting Monday, March 24 at 8 p.m. in the International House, 2129 G St.

ATTENTION all junior women—Mortar Board requests that all junior women, particularly transfers, fill out activity cards in the office of the Dean of Women by Wednesday, March 26.

FRESHMEN and sophomores interested in the six session Career Decision Workshop are invited to a half hour orientation meeting at Woodhull C, March 26 at 6:30 p.m.

CHEERLEADER tryouts will be held April 11 at 3 p.m. in the men's gym. Practices will be held in the men's gym from March 24-27 and from April 8-10 from 4-6 p.m.

FANS OF AYN RAND—those wishing to associate with supporters of Objectivist philosophy (formulated by Ayn Rand) for discussion purposes—call 347-8967.

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To Military Service**CO Speaks On Alternatives**

A CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTOR and a convicted draft resister spoke to a small gathering Monday in Thurston's informal lounge on "The Alternative of Jail for the Resister."

Michael Schreiber, who served 17 months of a two year sentence and William Brubaker, who is presently doing two years of alternative service as a general assistant at the Washington Peace Center, described themselves as previously "apolitical" individuals whose political consciences were activated by personal experience.

Schreiber said that his experience began in early February of 1965, when he went with two friends on a weekend retreat to a Quaker conference on conscientious objection. He related that he "only went to get away for the weekend," and was "politically ignorant" that he had to be told what conscientious objection meant.

At the end of the conference, he recalled that he was "angry at not having known of the alternatives to military service or even what C.O. was." He added, "it had never even entered my head before that one could choose to go to jail rather than serve."

As a result of the conference, Schreiber decided not to enter the military and sent in his draft card. Subsequently, he was reclassified and drafted. He then refused to report for an induction physical and was tried

for resistance, was convicted and sentenced to two years.

Schreiber rejected fleeing the country and applying for C.O. status as alternatives, deciding instead that some time wasted in jail "would not be so bad compared to many years wasted in the high school system." However, he added that if the sentence had been five years, he "would have had second thoughts about it." Schreiber served part of his sentence and is presently living in the D.C. area.

Relating his personal experiences that awakened his conscience, Brubaker stated that he had been raised in the Church of the Brethren, which, along with the Quakers and the Mennonites, is one of America's three pacifist sects. By college age, however, he "had lost all attachment to it." Brubaker had counted on flunking an induction physical, as he had a bad back.

The night before his physical, he reported the jitters wouldn't let him sleep. Instead he passed the night reading "Catch 22" and did "weird exercises to maybe throw it [his back] out a little."

The next day at the induction center physical, while watching several hecklers pass out anti-draft literature, Brubaker decided he could not kill people, could not even be a noncombatant part of a military system that killed people, and could not stand obeying orders regardless of his moral judgment on them. He stated, "I'd probably wind up in the brig,

anyway for not following orders, so why go in?"

He successfully applied for C.O. status on the basis of his personal philosophy of opposing military violence. He refused to use his religious background as an excuse, stating, "I did not mention God in my letter as God had no part in my decision."

SPE Reception

SIGMA PHI EPSILON held a Congressional Reception last weekend honoring freshman Senator Thomas Eagleton (D-Mo.). The reception, held at the chapter house, featured an address by Eagleton.



ISS PRESIDENT Girard Malanka returned the organization's building plaque yesterday to protest their lack of space in their present location. Business Manager John Einbinder is shown accepting the "award."

photo by Valliere

VOTE!

Woodhull
Thurs. 9-6 Fri. 9-5

Amer. Studies Majors Discuss Reorganization

A COMPLETE reorganization of the major was discussed at a meeting of the American Studies Undergraduate Association Tuesday evening.

A proposal by Dr. Robert Walker, the head of the department, calling for all undergraduates to take 18 credits in one of the humanities and 12 credits in the social sciences during their junior and senior year received little support.

A majority of the small group attending the meeting agreed to a system which they felt would be less limiting. According to this proposal, students would be required to take 36 credits, including the six credit seminar, which could be divided among the courses in either the humanities or the social sciences in any manner, providing that the courses pertain to American studies.

In previous years, a certain amount of history and literature was required. According to the proposal, a student who primarily concentrates on art and sociology, for example, would qualify to receive a degree in American Thought and Civilization. Because some students were not in agreement with this possibility, it was decided that another meeting will be held next week, at which further discussions will be held. It was hoped that Dr. Walker will attend so that he could further elaborate on his views.

In further action, it was announced that there will be a course in American Civilization for sophomores beginning next semester. The course, which will

not be a requirement for an AT&C degree, will be structures on a thematic basis, dealing with "the basic cultural antinomies or polarities by means of which we define ourselves to ourselves." Guest lecturers will supplement the historical presentation with one lecture unit dealing with the contemporary significance of the subject matter being discussed.



**Results Will Be
Announced
Saturday 1:00 p.m.
Lisner**

Change in Process

IFC Discusses Judiciary Committee

by Steve Ross

PLANS for a Greek Week Ball and an IFC judiciary committee were the main topics of discussion at Tuesday night's IFC meeting. Vice-president Steve Sacks of Sigma Alpha Mu announced the formation of the hearings committee. Formation of the committee would change the decisions in cases made

against fraternities from an elective process to a judicial one. It was also decided to hold the Greek Week Ball, scheduled for May 3d, in a tent behind the library.

The proposed IFC hearings committee will judge violation of IFC rules by fraternities. It will also serve to judge disputes between fraternities and other campus organizations.

Secondly, the decisions will be made by three students, non-members of the IFC, nominated by the IFC president and two faculty members. Dean Sherburne would be administrative liaison for this

organization. Further action on the proposed motion was tabled until next week.

It was also announced at the meeting that despite rumors, the University has no plans to build anything else on G Street. This indicates that there are no immediate plans by the administration to throw fraternities off campus.

Herb Bilsky of Tau Epsilon Phi gave a brief summary of last week's IFC retreat at Airlie House. Bilsky felt that the retreat was successful because it helped to establish rapport between fraternities and Dean Sherburne. The findings of this retreat will be sent out to the fraternities at a later date.

Aline Fisher, this year's Greek Week chairman, submitted a request on behalf of

Panhellenic that part of the weekend be spent on a picnic with the residents of Junior Village. The reason for the picnic, Miss Fisher indicated, would be to improve the sagging image which sororities are suffering from on the GW campus.

A final issue, that of deferred rush, which was scheduled to be discussed was postponed because adequate information was not yet available. Next week's meeting should emphasize the IFC judiciary committee and deferred rush.

Federal Aid To Drop

(ACP)-Federal contributions to the National Defense student loan program will drop for the first time since the program was started 10 years ago if Congress adopts the proposed budget for next year.

The budget for fiscal 1970 would provide about \$31.5 million less money for 44,000 fewer loans than in the current

year.

Reduction of budget obligations for the National Defense loans from \$193.4 million this year to \$161.9 million in 1970 is anticipated.

The number of students receiving these loans would drop from about 442,000 to 398,000.

**GW Sponsors
People-to-People;
210 Participate**

APPROXIMATELY 210 people participated in the People-to-People program held Sunday afternoon in Lower Lisner. Sponsored by the GW Ecumenical Community and several other campus organizations, the program is the first of three designed to establish dialogue between area high school and college students of different races and religions.

Led by Dave Lesage and Frank Chaisson, professional sensitivity trainers, the audience divided into small groups, two of which discussed questions on inhibition while the others watched. Later, the observers discussed their impressions of the people they observed. One participant remarked: "I saw the Kerner Commission Report enacted before my own eyes. I saw the barriers rise with no one willing to break them down." Other experiments dealt with the openness of communication, first impressions, and social prejudices.

The other two People-to-People meetings are scheduled for this Sunday, March 23, in the basement of the Union Methodist Church, and for Sunday, April 13, also at the Union Methodist Church.

This Sunday's discussion will center on racism and social prejudice. Encounter groups, led by members of American University's "White Racism Task Force," will be held. Food will be served and those who arrive early can participate in a paint-in. If interested in attending, call Ray Clements, at 676-6328 or 481-9152.

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Editorial**BSU**

Black Students' Union chairman Jim McQueen's announcement that the BSU does not want a Black Studies Program at GW, made at a time when the nation's college administrators are developing ulcers while trying to outguess black students, is guaranteed to produce shouts of joy in Rice Hall. But before President Elliott and his fellow administrators become too ecstatic, they would be wise to think about what McQueen's double barreled statement really means.

Coupled with the announcement that they will no longer help the Admission's Office with its recruitment of black students, the BSU seems to be indicating that it is, in many ways, giving up hope of reforming what it considers to be a racist institution. McQueen very wisely pointed out that a Black Studies Program would be unrealistic at GW, a basically white University, unaccessible to the black community.

McQueen was also wise in deciding to withdraw the support of the BSU from the recruiting program. For if Dean Calvin Linton's statements are to be taken at their face value, the BSU has been lied to by the University. Linton has said that the Columbian College can only afford to have 40 tuition remission students attending at any one time. Yet both McQueen and Dr. Robert Jones of the Senate Urban Affairs Committee understood that the University was committed to taking 25 tuition remission students per year. The question is often asked, "who speaks for the black community?" Perhaps a more appropriate question is "who speaks for the GW administration?"

President Elliott has said that the BSU may, by its refusal to recruit, prevent a needy, qualified student from attending GW. His analysis of the situation is accurate as far as it goes. What he fails to point out is that by his own inaction he has pushed the BSU into withdrawing its support from a worthy cause.

If President Elliott is honestly worried by the fact that a lack of recruiting may prevent a worthy student from attending GW, he will immediately make good on the University's promise to admit 25 tuition remission students per year, and he will spend as much time attempting to find money to admit more than the promised 25 as he does raising money for the law and medical schools.

Vote Yes

LAST MONTH you voted by a margin of 2 to 1 to tax yourselves \$1 per course per semester, the proceeds of this taxation going to a scholarship fund for needy students.

Because Joan-Ellen Marci was not pleased with your original vote, she has managed to blitz the Student Assembly into placing the same question before you once again.

VOTE YES, IN FAVOR OF THE SCHOLARSHIP TAX. Let us prove to ourselves and to others that we will not rescind our previous pledge.

HATCHET

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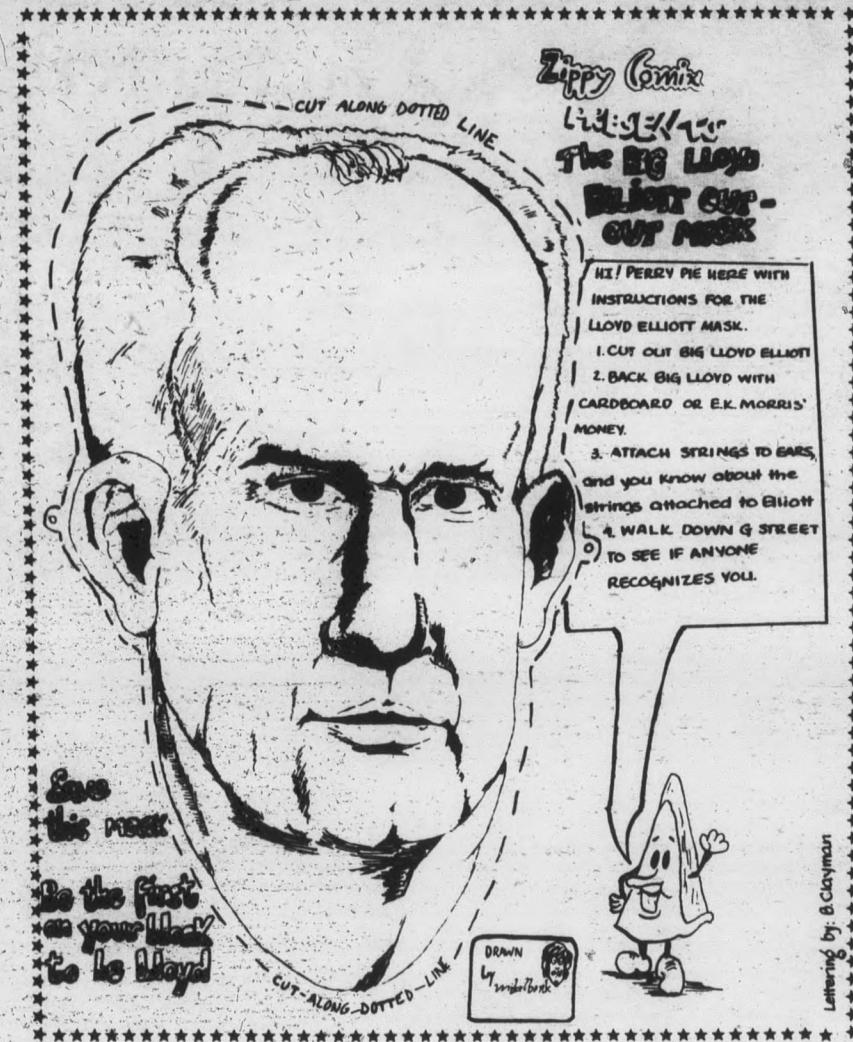
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**Letters to the Editor****Petty Politics**

I have always been dismayed by the petty politics on GW's campus. Recently, I became more dismayed than ever to see the editor of the Hatchet, who also happens to be Bob McClenon's (sic) campaign manager, give a full editorial to promoting his candidate. This prompted my first letter to the Hatchet since at GW.

In the editorial the only reason given to vote for McClenon was that he had the guts to enter the race. At GW, I have found that a person's reason for entering an election more often emanates from the ego than from the lower intestines. In McClenon's case he was pushed into the race by Panitz and barely managed to get his name in on time. Panitz, in a rage after Johnson abstained from his motion, grabbed anybody who would run. McClenon was, as Panitz put it, the first one he could find. McClenon later tried to withdraw from the race but remained in only when told he could not get a refund on his entrance fee. McClenon will also graduate in June. Thus the main question of this election is whether McClenon is a viable candidate, or in reality, a pawn of Panitz. The whole affair appears to be a last hurrah of two departing seniors.

Bob Johnson, on the other hand, is the candidate who has worked actively with the Student Center for over a year. Whereas McClenon was praised mightily for knowing so much about the power structure and politics of GW, Johnson outscored him on the Hatchet's own questionnaire. Johnson in fact, had the highest score on the test. Bob Johnson is the only candidate who can work with people, which is a more important qualification than

having the "guts" to enter a race.

I have known Bob Johnson ever since he has been at GW. His energy and tireless devotion has never ceased to amaze me. I say there is no alternative, only an exceptional candidate-BOB JOHNSON.

/s/ Tom C. Smith

(Mr. Johnson's fraternity brother is incorrect on two counts: Dick Wolfsie is Bob McClenon's campaign manager; and Bob McClenon will be at GW next fall as a graduate student. Ed.)

For McClenon

In this Center election, the student body is faced with the choice between a student whose orientation is that of the moderator for students and administration and a student who has a keen awareness of and commitment to student interests.

The choice between Bob McClenon and Bob Johnson is clear. Only McClenon has represented student interests in the past and will continue to represent them in the future. Only McClenon has a pool of knowledge about the "ins and outs" of University politics.

The students must look for representatives who represent their interests. While Mr. Johnson states he "will work to lower the Center fee," this becomes a meaningless phrase when it is not supported by action.

Students do not need moderators, they need leaders who look out for their interests - who represent them. Bob McClenon is the only candidate for Governing Board Seat 1 who will represent us.

/s/ Bruce Smith

Who Heads What!

The Hatchet is a really wonderful paper. You can learn so many new and interesting things by reading it. Last week, for instance, I learned that "A group of GW students headed by Bill Hobbs..." was working on the Presidio case. This was particularly fascinating to me, since I had not known before reading it that I was heading up this group.

In point of fact, I am not and was not "heading" this group. I support what the group is doing, and plan to participate. Beyond that, however, your reporter and/or your informant are incorrect. In the future, it might be advisable to check with people themselves before you put them at the head of things.

/s/ Bill Hobbs

(The Hatchet regrets the error--Ed.)

Vote!!

Who will run the new University Center? Who will determine the programming? Who will set the rules and enforce them? Students fortunately have the opportunity to make the decisions answering all of these questions. Students have a chance to exercise "student power" in one of its most powerful forms - through voting in the University Center elections today and tomorrow.

The whole key to the success of any student-oriented movement or interest group is responsibility; responsibility to be informed, to be involved and to care. Certainly the Center should be significantly student-oriented if it is to be of any true value to students as well as faculty and administrators. Of course, not all students wish to run for office (See LETTERS, p. 8)

'The Milwaukee 14'

'Property Is Not Sacred'

by Jim Cummins

PERHAPS SOME OF YOU who read the first in this series on the "Milwaukee 14" were shocked at the fact that these 14 men could so easily break the law. You are probably not in favor of the present draft system, but may feel that this particular action was too radical-didn't they, in fact, destroy property? Can the willful destruction of property be condoned at any time?

"The Milwaukee 14" seem to feel that some property has no right to exist. Appalling! But let's not close our minds; rather, let's look into the matter a little more deeply.

Part of their statement reads as follows:

Today we destroy Selective Service files because men need to be reminded that property is not sacred. Property belongs to the human scene only if man does. If anything is sacred it is the gift of life and flesh, flesh which is daily burned, m a d e h o m e l e s s , butchered-without tears or clamor from most Americans-in Vietnam, Thailand, Cambodia...Guatemala, Colombia...Harlem, Delano, Watts, and wherever the poor live and die; forgotten people, the

anonymous majority. So property is repeatedly made enemy of life: gas ovens in Germany, concentration camps in Russia, occupation tanks in Czechoslovakia, pieces of paper in draft offices, slum holdings, factories of death machines, germs and nerve gas.

So it is quite clear that more than the draft system was attacked when they set fire to those files. It was a whole set of values, grown too commonplace in America, that they so positively and concretely acted against. They chose the Selective Service as their target because "...the draft and the vocational channeling connected with it are the clearest examples, at hand, of America's marriage to coercive political methods, exercised within as well as without its borders..." This type of coercion can be clearly seen by recalling Chicago last summer, Santo Domingo a few years ago, Guatemala more recently and Vietnam today.

The draft is the most efficient and inexpensive method of obtaining manpower to carry out these repressive policies. And what is the usual reason behind the policies? Is it freedom, brotherhood, life, natural rights, conscience and self-determination? Many

Americans believe so, yet (and this may sound presumptuous), they are under an illusion fostered by an education and a way of thinking that is so deeply rooted in America's past glories that today's injustices and failures are not recognized. For the purpose of so many of our policies is usually tied in with our economy (property) in one way or another. It may be due to some threat to a large business enterprise in Latin America, or it may be because just about every major industry in this country is bound to the military through defense contracts.

And who is the usual sufferer? The poor, the young man with hopes for a bright future, the black man, the peasant woman and the child.

What "the Milwaukee 14" are advocating is not the burning of draft files by everyone, but rather that each person reassess his own values, and take a good, honest look at what is taking place in America today. We live in a society that preaches freedom, but which can be compared to a church that preaches love and then conducts inquisitions. Despite all that we theoretically stand for, we have already become a society in which man is for law, not law for man.

Then perhaps the question that might arise as to why should years that could be devoted to doing good, creative, and effective work be wasted in prisons? That question, however, assumes that necessary and urgent changes can be accomplished without major personal discomfort. The same question was probably asked of those who dissented in Nazi Germany, and those Americans who encouraged and assisted run-away slaves over a century ago. "The 14" see their action as an invitation to others to worry less about prison and personal discomfort, and more about the waves of human disaster that are the involuntary lot of hundreds of millions to whom life behind bars would be a step up from napalm and famine.

At one time, Crucifixion and the stake, at another time, exile; now imprisonment is the consequence of giving more than sloganistic significance to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

Most people would tend to agree with the goals of "the 14"-a truly free America where brotherhood and justice become a way of life; but still, many would not approve of the means

that were chosen. A spokesman for the group has made a very effective reply to this objection:

At the risk of evoking only a grunt of disgust and a severely punitive kick from a drowsy public, we have tried to get to where people really live. By deliberately burning property-the most sacred kind, official, U.S. documents-and by freely accepting the penalties attached to this sacrilege, we hope to awaken in ourselves and in other citizens a sense of urgency. For an increasing number of Americans, this heedless sleep has become the grave of the spirit, the interment of values that have made our way of life worth the struggles of those who have gone before us.

The moral decision that faced us was not one of "breaking the law" in order to achieve a socially sanctioned and safely amorphous obligation to resist a government that violates constitutional limitations and international commitments. Not to resist, not to seek effective means to stir our fellow citizens to confront what is happening to them-this would have been our crime.

Georgetown Shock Waves

Alioto, SDS Causes Conservative Reaction

by Greg Valliere

News Analysis

L A S T T H U R S D A Y EVENING at Georgetown University, a group of SDSers prevented San Francisco Mayor Joseph Alioto from delivering a speech on "Law and the Campus."

Shock waves are still being felt on the normally conservative campus. Usually a quiet, "preppy" school steeped with tradition, Georgetown is now suffering the political growing pains experienced by most American universities.

Despite the fact that outside protesters, including a handful of GW SDS members, participated, the responsibility for the disruption appears to be resting with hard core Georgetown militants who face almost certain disciplinary action.

The degree of discipline is now a main topic of conversation on campus, and the overwhelming sentiment seems to favor strong action. "SDS will have to pay for their violence and disruption," Student Yard (assembly) President Dan Hurson stated, reflecting student body "backlash."

Random interviews with students showed similar attitudes. One neatly dressed young man said "If I had been there, I would have been happy to nail someone." Another asserted that the mayor "had a definite right to assert his policy."

The few radicals to be found had different ideas. One member of the recently student-liberalized School of Foreign Service said he felt "the idea of disruption served a purpose."

Polarization became intensive after the incident. Student Activities Director Bob Dixon felt that "people who earlier would have been offended if police were brought on campus wouldn't be now."

Student Yard President

Hurson said that there has been a "change of attitude. The ideas of the new left would have been listened to if the protest was less physical. The vast majority here will be quite unresponsive to their ideas."

A highly respected liberal priest, Father Charles Currie, a chemistry professor, was distressed at the possible polarization. "A lot of people who thought they were liberals became reactionary," he said, adding that "if the only effect of

the protest was to stiff up right-wing opposition, all of the work done in the past to liberalize the school could have gone down the drain."

Father Currie thought that acts of violence should not go undisciplined, but said that "SDS is a good example of frustration. Instead of bitching all the time, we sometimes swing in all directions."

Perhaps the most stinging indictment of the SDS disruption came from Dan

Clayson, editor of the Hoy, Georgetown's weekly student newspaper. In an editorial appearing in today's (March 20) paper, Clayson strongly condemned Thursday's disruption and recommended increased use of District police on campus.

Clayson stood virtually alone among student leaders in unequivocally calling for police attendance at controversial speeches. Student body leader Herson said he would "hate to

see a situation where police will be here."

Activities Director Dixon, who was in charge of security for the speech, said that he felt "students could handle a non-violent gathering" but questioned "the rights of the University to use its students as policemen."

Another question brought out after the incident involves the University's admission

(See GEORGETOWN, p. 9)

At Corcoran

Russo Dismissal Causes Dissent

by Bob Horning and Brad Saunders

Editors of THE EGGPLANT

THE CORCORAN Student Leaders, previously somewhat divided by internal bickering, were brought firmly together by the news that the Dean of the School had fired the head of the Painting Department, Alexander Russo. Russo, a popular instructor, was endorsed by his own classes in the form of a statement, written and signed by them that he should be retained. As for the Dean, the students at a mass meeting voted unanimously in favor of a written request that he be fired in June 1969. (This was in support of a previous request by the faculty that he be fired, which was turned down by the gallery.) This document, which also included requests that Russo be retained, and that the students have some voice in the selection of a new dean, was presented to Executive Vice President of the Corcoran Gallery, Aldus Chapin, Jr. in his office in the presence of over 100 students. John Williams, Student President, qualified the action by stating that the document did not constitute a "demand" and that the presence

of the student body was meant as an indication of the solidarity of the students with respect to the three requests. The students, many carrying signs, conducted themselves in an orderly fashion throughout the discussion with Chapin which followed. Mr. Chapin explained that the Dean had given Russo notice last May that his contract would expire the following June, and that it was not within his province to reverse the Dean's decision. At this point, students began aggressively grilling Chapin in a crossfire of logic which stripped bare the contradictions inherent in the situation. "You're the Dean's boss, aren't you? Then why can't you reverse his decision?" asked one person. "If it's so easy to flip-flop with Russo, then why is it so difficult to go flip-flop with the Dean?..."

Chapin's anxiety about the news media was evident throughout this discussion and he kept asking TV cameramen to leave his office while the students urged them to remain. Students objected that the students should be allowed to publicize their side of the story. Chapin finally claimed that he and Russo were

Dean must be retained until December in order to keep the school running financially. He cited the Dean's success in keeping the school in the black. (To our knowledge the only money the Dean has ever raised is in the form of tuition. That's not difficult to do... all you have to do is abolish admission standards. The Dean has failed in three years to raise any endowment, and that is why the school is in trouble. As for financial management, that is done in the gallery finance office which is one of the reasons the students asked for, but never received, a separate financial report for the school. The obvious reason, in the opinion of the students, that the Dean is in his post, is because he is a member of the social power-elite of Washington.)

On Monday the students reconvened and it was announced by John Williams that Mr. Russo would be retained on the faculty but not in the capacity of Department Chairman. An outside artist is being considered for the spot. Russo had demanded that the Dean print a retraction of the statement he had been "quoted" on that Russo "was not quite good enough" in the press. Williams read a letter written by the Dean to the students in which the Dean expressed regrets that the press had distorted his statements.

The Corcoran students are preparing a bill of rights which will among other things give them a voice in the hire and firing of instructors.

More Letters to the Editor

or take on the large responsibilities, but the rest of us can still play a part in the Center. We can demonstrate our interest and concern by voting; by giving the best candidates a mandate to do things as we wish them to be done; by indicating our support for those willing to make the sacrifices in time and effort for the rest of us.

The apparent lack of interest and general apathy for this election is rather unnerving to me. Students complain about Center fees, student involvement and general planning, yet they seem to be unwilling to find out the facts about the situation. They seem to shy away from making any kind of commitment when it involves any effort. If

George Washington is to make the changes that students are asking for, they will come about primarily through student initiative. Let us begin with an easy step. Let's get out to vote for the candidates of our choice today and tomorrow. The time it takes you to vote will be well worth spending.

/s/ Neil R. Portnow
President, Student Assembly

Give a Damn

My personal thanks to David Kieserman, who has so willingly consented to allow the results of the University Center elections to be announced at the Saturday night performance of "As You Like It" the parent's weekend play. No, on second thought, those results won't really be "announced" at all. They will be handed out on a flyer, one of the most effective methods of notifying any public of some topic of interest to them (as

anyone who has ever lost an election will tell you).

It seems that Mr. Kieserman feels that the interruption of his play, at intermission, would be "disruptive," so no announcements will be permitted. Now, I wouldn't for an instant deny Mr. Kieserman the privilege of running a successful play, but there just doesn't seem to be any way to convince him that his play would be more successful if he would permit those announcements, even with our parents present! (Could he be judging "success" by the turnout of play-goers from the past?)

I don't intend to pursue the matter further, and I am happy that at least students here won't be entirely denied such a communication. However, I would like to say that David Kieserman and his entire cast of theater buffs will be soon using the new and better facilities in the very Center whose election results he is now restricting. It is my opinion that the University Drama group is entitled to these facilities, but in view of the fact that most of those candidates who are running, currently are suggesting new ways to improve faculty-student relations, through the vehicle of the new Center facilities, it is also my opinion that Mr. Kieserman needs to be further informed on this matter. He is either unaware of these proposals or he doesn't give a damn. And since when was the directive to "give a damn" limited to last year's council?

/s/ George Biondi
Vice-chairman,
Center Operations Board

Default

I support the report of the Student Assembly Committee on University Finances, released on Monday. It is an impressive, disturbing study, pointing up the administration's failure to take proper responsibility for raising funds.

Students should not have to pay for the administration's negligence. We must make it clear that we cannot continue to accept having them shift their responsibility to us.

The Center fee is only one aspect of the problem of the administration's default in raising money. But it is the aspect where the issue is clearest and most immediate. It is an area where students can express their views in the Center election, since the Governing Board will concern itself with policy and the budget for the Center. You must make your Governing Board representatives effective spokesmen for the student viewpoint.

/s/ Robert McClenon
Candidate for Governing Board

Ruff is Ready

The resident representative to the Center Program Board will be responsible to the largest defined constituency of the University. The person holding this job must be a mature, sincere person with an established background in student activities. Craig Ruff is such a person.

As past members of the Student Council Activities Committee, we have worked with Craig Ruff and have seen his capabilities. His work on various concerts (which will be the major concern of the Program Board), such as the recent Blood, Sweat and Tears concert, is evidence of his work in the past. Imaginative ideas, such as inclusion of foreign film classics in language courses, are part of his platform for today and his program for tomorrow.

We feel that there is no candidate as qualified for the position of resident representative and we therefore enthusiastically endorse Craig Ruff.

/s/ Michael McElroy
Activities Director, '68-'69

Michael Wolly
Program Director, '67-'68

Imagination

I find it difficult to find any single adjective to describe Sunday night's forum for the University Center candidates in Thurston Hall.

Most of the candidates, as in all elections, I suppose, gave what seemed to be the same tedious speech with slight alterations for the next guy. It became apparent to me, then, that we are voting not as much for the candidate's platform as for his personality and the impact he will make in office.

The candidate who made one of the greatest personal impacts of the evening was Howard Berger, candidate for Community Relations Representative. By the time Mr. Berger had arisen (sic) to speak, the audience was either sleeping or occupied in idle chatter. When he apologized for the preceding boredom of his opponents' speeches (saying that they were all like the new University center itself - empty shells), the entire audience perked up. Everyone thought his speech was outrageously funny, and his platform ideas, out of context, do seem absurd. But they cannot be taken too seriously.

He is a serious candidate who has serious ideas. The difference is that on Sunday night he proved to everyone to have what his opponents lack. He demonstrated sheer imagination, initiative, and courage to give a speech that could have made an ass out of him. Actually, I think that the audience was disappointed when he left so abruptly. Howard Berger showed that he has the personality needed as Community Relations Representative, and he deserves to be elected.

/s/ Douglas C. Smith

Not McClenon

On Monday, you argued that Robert McClenon would most truly represent the student body. Until the forum on Monday night I agreed with you. However, Mr. McClenon's attitude at the forum squelched any inkling I had of supporting him.

The candidate you asserted would represent the student body appeared only for his speech. He arrived after his opponent had spoken and left very shortly after his own. If this is your definition of "representative," I wonder what your definition of "disinterested" would be; if this is your definition of "courage to stand up to administrators," I wonder what your definition of "courage to stand up to students" would be.

At the forum Mr. McClenon stated that his qualification for office was the writing of an interpretive article on the Center Constitution. What he did not say, however, was that the only person that he interviewed was the writer of the Constitution, Bob Johnson.

There are candidates who are interested, there are candidates who are willing to stand up before their fellow students. There are candidates who have done something concrete with the Center. On Monday night it was obviously NOT Robert McClenon.

/s/ Joan Ellen Marci

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Boehner for Non-Resident

The non-resident representative to the Program Board has two major functions. First, to determine commuter problems and interests. The second, to serve these interests and solve these problems in the context of university problems and interests.

Determination of the problems is not a difficult job; it takes only time and interest. Solution and integration of problems and interests takes experience with commuter and university affairs, knowing who to see and what is possible. The non-resident representative needs a thorough understanding of the pace of the commuter within the university. She must realize the inherent problems. A wrong interpretation of a problem can prevent it from being solved. As an example, the UCA car pool had to fail in order for it to be realized

that the density of people in the suburbs attending GW was not high enough to support a car pool, and a new approach must be used to solve parking problems.

This necessary understanding can come only from experience. From the experience of success and failure. From experience with the whole university power structure.

Betsy (Urtz) Boehner is the only candidate with the experience to represent all non-resident interests. For a year she has been doing this as a Student Council Commuter Rep. and as president of the University Commuter Assn. She will continue to represent all non-residents as the chairman of the Student Assembly Commuter Comm.

Non-residents need a functioning, vocal representative. Betsy Boehner has shown she is that representative.

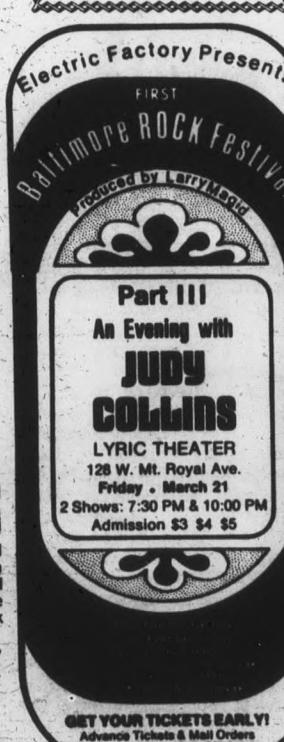
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Alumni Protest Influential

policies. While most officials refused to speculate whether applications which listed radical activities would be at a disadvantage, Student Yard President Hurson felt admission policies would be changed.

"The administration will be under severe pressure from a lot of sources," he said, to carefully screen applications. "The publicity given the incident has bothered our alumni," he continued. "One wrote that he would cut his relationships with the school unless there was prompt action taken."

Despite alumni displeasure and general student body opposition, there is a dedicated group of dissidents at Georgetown who are intensely opposed to the school's ties with the CIA and other governmental agencies.

The feeling of these students is that action taken against Alioto was justified because of his repression of free speech at San Francisco State. Their reasons for disrupting the speech are deeper, of course, but most of the campus leftists had no qualms about denying free speech to a man who, in their eyes, has done the same thing.

The big complaint voiced by most of the students at Georgetown was that the SDS action alienated many of the middle-of-the-roaders and created a campus-wide reaction. Georgetown radicals scoff at that idea, and feel those who have turned on them now were never really behind them in the first place. "People who say they're behind our ideas but not our actions aren't really behind us," one student said.

Future campus politics should be interesting. The 2600

signatures gathered for a letter of apology to Alioto indicate strong conservative strength, while the rebellious freshman class, which voted to disassociate itself from the rest of the student body, and others who have published independent newspapers to counter the Hoya demonstrate a growing group of dissident students.

There are over-ripe targets for legitimate protest at the school, yet a semi-official reverence for tradition exists and is practiced faithfully by its largely complacent student body. The hiatus created recently has, at least, "forced everyone to examine their positions and take stands," Father Currie

commented.

While most of the newly examined stands have greatly solidified student body opposition to SDS, one can only think of the freshman class, which so sacrilegiously chose to leave the Yard. "It was a bad day for tradition," the Hoya reported after the freshmen acted.

An SDS statement after Alioto's appearance best illustrates this growing wave of irreverence. "Georgetown's Administration in its self-righteous, morally oriented attacks is rather disgusting," it said. "Perhaps," SDS continued, "they owe an apology to us rather than vice versa."

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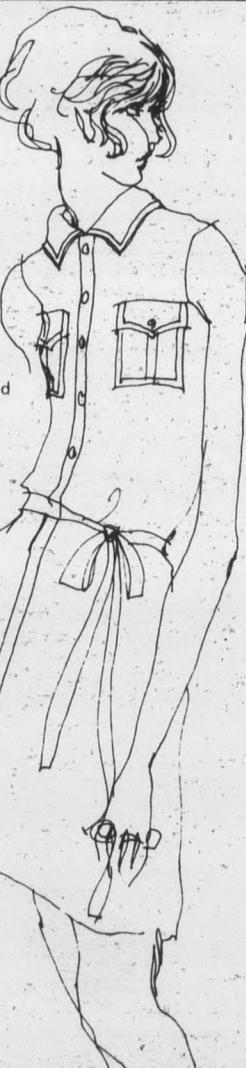
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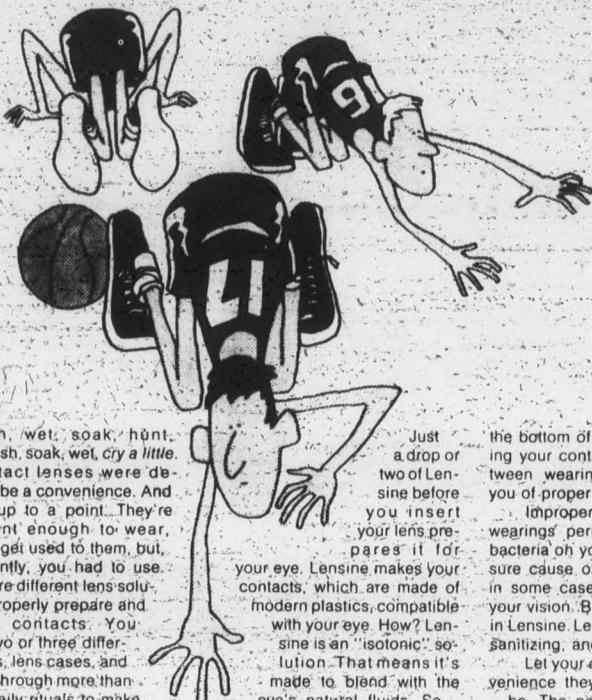
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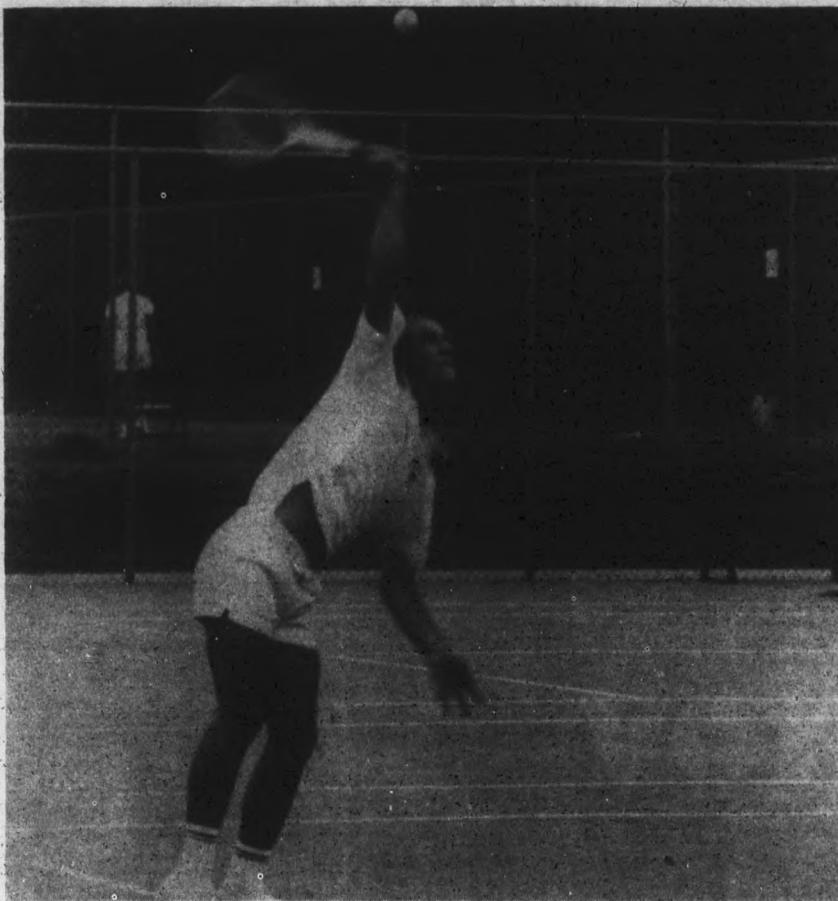
the bottom of every bottle. Soaking your contacts in Lensine between wearing periods assures you of proper lens hygiene. Improper storage between wearings permits the growth of bacteria on your lenses. This is a sure cause of eye irritation and, in some cases, it can endanger your vision. Bacteria cannot grow in Lensine. Lensine is sterile, self-sanitizing, and antiseptic.

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SPORTS



A TOP COMBINATION of returnees and newcomers make the tennis picture possibly the brightest of any spring sport.

photo by Ickow

Two Points

Hope Springs Eternal

DESPITE THE VAST multitude of collegiate sports in this country, GW usually shows an amazing cavity of nothingness in most of them. But, alas, in the spring GW is well represented by sports.

There is the varsity sports of baseball, crew, golf, and tennis and then there is the club sports of rugby, lacrosse, cricket, and soccer (who plays all year long.) But few GW students are even aware that GW is represented, and represented well, during the spring.

Baseball has expanded to a 33 game schedule and with Hank Bunnell has the top pitcher in the Conference and one of the top pitcher's on the east coast. Bunnell was the only freshman included on any of the District III teams last spring, a district that includes both the Southern and Atlantic Coast Conferences.

But the baseball team plays a great distance away, at the Ellipse which would take most GW students at least 15 minutes to reach by walking slowly. So no one comes. Actually the attendance picked up some last year from previous years, and hopefully will continue to improve.

Tennis is played at 16th and Kennedy Streets, i.e. Carter-Baron, and usually draws one or two spectators to its matches. These are usually the team members not playing that day. It is a shame because over the years, and this year will be no exception, tennis is the sport in which GW is always well represented. With just about

everyone back, and two California imports moving into the first two spots, GW will have a very good shot at the Conference title they missed last year by one point.

Golf, while not a particularly popular spectator sport at GW, is a major sport in some of the southern schools of the Conference. GW, coached by Athletic Director Bob Faris, has a lot of newcomers but also several competent golfers from last year. The loss of Jim Galvin through graduation will be the biggest handicap.

The crew team rows down on the Potomac, but always draws the largest crowds of any GW sport and usually with the least publicity. It is a colorful, interesting, and well-represented sport for GW.

Among the clubs rugby has

captured the fancy of GW students even though none understand what is happening. The games which have been moved to Haynes Point from the Ellipse can best be compared to suicide without equipment. Maybe it's the blood that draws the spectators, or maybe it's that GW always wins.

Lacrosse promises to have an exceptional year. Plagued in the past by lack of not only reserves, but lack of enough men to field a team, the lacrosse club this year has depth and surprisingly from a no coach situation they now have two coaches.

As for cricket, well it cannot be any more confusing than rugby. It is the first full year for the club, and I have never seen a cricket match so I cannot tell you anything about it except the English like it. Then again they like tea.

Stu Sirkin



GW'S CREW TEAM has been working out for several months now and will be in top shape when its season opens on the Potomac in a couple of weeks.

Two Coaches, Depth Aid Lacrosse Scene

GW'S LACROSSE TEAM starts its 1969 season with two new coaches and depth, two things that did not exist last year. The 1968 version of the club had been plagued by lack of depth, but that is no longer a problem.

Ted Crolius and Jeff Berlin will have over 25 men with

which to work. Both first year coaches were former lacrosse stars at Princeton and Johns Hopkins University respectively.

The Buff, while handicapped by a lack of practice time due to the cold weather, will be especially strong at goalie and attack.

The attack will be led by Alby Segall, Bill Simms and Steve Sommerstein with a strong second wave composed of Dave Clough, Paul Aroniwitz, and Jim Fitzpatrick, all promising newcomers.

The defense will be led by captain John Howell, four year man Rich Goodman and ex-gridder Dwayne Maruso. Pete Chelnik, Roger Lehrberg and Alan Spire lead depth to the defense. Midfield will be led by Ted Burnam, John Cowan, Dave Greenberg, and Ken Merin. The first two are also playing rugby. The battle for these positions will be waged between outstanding newcomers Doug Foster, Paul Gurney, Mark Litchfield and Rich Shuster.

Goalie is manned by Dave Perensky, Jody Ringel and newcomer Lou Berney. Together they combine for great depth in front of the nets.

Calif. Imports Help Veteran Tennis Squad

GW WILL HAVE one of the best tennis teams in the Conference this year. Coach Bill Shreve will be assisted by Fred Drilling, an Arizona University graduate in combining five Lettermen with two newcomers.

The squad includes last year's top four singles players from a squad that lost out in the 1968 Southern Conference Championship Tournament by a single point to Davidson.

However, two newcomers appear to have the edge for the top two singles berths. Freshman Bob Reynolds from Sacramento, California should open the season as the number one singles player with Ron McPherson, a junior college graduate from Chabot JC and Los Altos, California the top contender for the number two position.

Sophomore Steve Legum is making a strong bid for the number two berth, along with Senior Ken Ferris. The Jones brothers, Phil and Ray, should fill the other two singles berths but are pushed by Freshman Seymour Abrons and letterman Mark Geir.



photo by Beckerman

SPRING SPORTS PREVIEW

Tea and Crumpets

Cricket Comes to GW

by Mark Olshaker

Arthur Wellesley, First Duke of Wellington, claimed that "the battle of Waterloo was won on the playing fields of Eton," and they were probably playing cricket at the time. As of April 13, when the Colonial eleven meets Howard in the season opener, the playing fields of GW will contain England's national sport.

The GW cricket club, which will play its first full schedule this year, was organized by Pramod Mehta, a student from India. The club will play between 20 and 25 games, mainly with area schools, although matches with Penn State and Cornell have been scheduled.

Cricket, a major part of which is tradition, is played between two teams of 11 men each, on a large grass field. In the middle of the field, and spaced 22 yards apart, are two sets of three upright sticks and

crossbars called "wickets." The team at bat stations one man in front of each wicket with a paddle-like bat. It is held vaguely like a golf club.

The team in the field stations one man behind one wicket, he being the "wicketkeeper" and one behind the other wicket, he being the "bowler." The remainder of the team assumes various positions in the field. To begin the inning (all GW games will be one inning) the bowler throws the ball, similar to a baseball but harder, at the opposite wicket, trying to upset the three sticks. If he succeeds, the batter is out. Therefore, the batter tries to defend the wicket by hitting the ball somewhere into the field. The bowler and wicketkeeper roughly correspond to pitcher and catcher, respectively, in baseball.

Here comes the complicated part. If the batter hits the ball sufficiently far from the wicket, he will run to the other wicket, where his teammate has been standing, and exchanges places with him. When this happens, a run is scored by the team at bat. Up to six runs may be scored on one hit. If the fielders retrieve the ball and throw it to the wicket before the runner reaches it, he is out.

The bowler throws six pitches, or "overs" at one wicket, and then exchanges places with the wicketkeeper and throws six at the other. A team remains at bat until ten batters have been put out, at which point they take the field. There are an infinite number of fine points and qualifications, but that basically is the game.

Besides Mehta, who plays wicketkeeper, other probable starters on the GW squad include Gurinder Bedi, R. Masson, and Pradeep Raul, all of India. Practically every country in the British Commonwealth is represented on the club, which even has four Americans.

Cricket has been played in England since 1707, and is actively pursued by every country associated with the British Commonwealth. The test matches, played between the best players of two countries compare favorably to our World Series. It has never enjoyed wide acceptance in the United States, possibly because there is very little violence in it, although no fielders wear gloves. But we can't change it, that wouldn't be cricket, eh what?

Bowling

THE GW BOWLERS defeated Montgomery Junior College 8½-½ in their last singles contest. All eight GW bowlers won their singles and doubles matches, with the exception of Mike May who tied in his singles game.

The Colonials are presently tied with American University for the league lead, with a 5-1 record.

Mural Softball Weekend Scores

A League

Lettermen 5-Lord Davids 3
Lettermen 8-TEP 1
TEP 2-Rejects 0
Rejects 5-Lord Davids 0
SAE 8-Chic. Cops 6
DTD 14-Chic. Cops 1
DTD 4-SOB's 3
SAE 9-SOB's 3
IDGAF 8-Teddy's Team 3
SX 11-Teddy's Team 4
SX 3-PSD 2
PSD 10-IDGAF 0

B League

DTD 13-Theta Tau 5
DTD 6-Flag Nine 4
Adams forf. - Flag Nine
Theta Tau - Adams forf.
SAE, forf. - Meat
SAE, forf., NADS
NADS - Purple Dogs, forf.
Meat - Purple Dogs, forf.
SAM 10-Bungos 5
SAM - Red Rockets, forf.
TEP - MED SOPHS., forf.
TKE, forf., Lettermen
TEP 6-SN 3
Lettermen - Head's Up - Tie
Head's Up 10-SX 9
TKE, forf. - SX
Reasonable Men 26-PSD 1
PSD 12-SPE 1
SPE - Los Tontos, forf.
SN 7-MED SOPHS 0
Reasonable Men 30
- Los Tontos 0
GWU CAPS 13-KS 3
SOFTBALL TEAM 14
- GWU CAPS 13
KS 4-AEPi 3

Spring Sports' Schedules

Crew
5 Washington DC Regatta
GWU-Georgetown-Virginia
Marietta-St. Joseph's
Villanova-Howard
12 La Salle (a)
19 Temple (h)
26 Trinity Regatta
GWU-Trinity-Mass.
Wesleyan-Amherst
3 Metropolitan Area
Championships
9-10 Dad Vail Philadelphia, Pa.
Golf
26-27 Metropolitan Tourn.
31 Davidson
Citadel
Furman
2 Baltimore Univ. (h)
5 Penn State (a)
7 West Virginia (a)
V.M.I.
11 Richmond (h)
15 William & Mary (h)
17 Richmond (a)
21 American Univ. (h)
28 Georgetown (h)

5-7 Southern Conf. Tourn.

Lacrosse

12 East Carolina (h)
19 William & Mary (a)
26 Catonsville College (h)
3 Mount St. Mary's (a)
7 Maryland (a)
10 Georgetown (a)
17 Notre Dame (h)

Tennis

21 Richmond (a)
24-26 Cherry Blossom Tourn.
Maryland-Dartmouth
Michigan State
1 Rochester (h)
4 The Citadel (h)
7 Furman (h)
16 Georgetown (a)
19 William & Mary (a)
22 American Univ. (a)
25 Davidson (h)
26 Penn State (a)
28 V.M.I. (h)
8-10 Southern Conf. Tourn.
13 Navy

Baseball

21 Virginia Commonwealth (a)
22 North Carolina (a)
27 Maryland (h)
29 Virginia (h)
31 Howard (a)
1 Maryland (2) (a)
3 Old Dominion (h)
4 Syracuse (h)
5 Brown (h)
7 George Mason (a)
8 Richmond (2) (a)
12 The Citadel (a)
13 East Carolina (a)
15 Virginia Military Institute (2) (a)
18 William & Mary (2) (h)
20 Georgetown (a)
22 VMI (2) (a)
26 William & Mary (2) (a)
29 Richmond (2) (h)
3 Furman (h)
5 Davidson (h)
6 American University (a)
8 Georgetown (a)
10 Penn State (2) (a)
12 Navy (a)



NED SCHERER is being counted on to cover third base for the Colonial baseball team this year. The team plays a 33 game schedule for the first time.

photo by Resnikoff

Bunnell Heads Strong Colonial Mound Staff

by Harvey Blumenthal

Steve Korcheck opens his third season as Colonial baseball coach with a sound pitching staff which includes sophomore Hank Bunnell, the strong 6'4" right hander who rearranged GW's record books last year.

As a freshman, Bunnell compiled an impressive 9-2 record, setting records for the most wins, the most innings pitched, and the most strike outs in a season. His .366 batting average proved he has substantial hitting ability as well. He achieved a position on the All-Southern Conference team, and was also elected to the third team All-District.

Sharing with Bunnell the mound chores will be

sophomores Chuck Kendall, 2-3, and George Korte, 0-3, whose experience last season should prove valuable. Adding depth to the Colonial pitching staff will be freshman Dick Baughman, the team's only left hander, who is expected to hold down one of the starting assignments. Two year letterman Gary Miller also returns to the mound. The pitchers should have ample opportunity to prove themselves, as the Colonials have a rough 33 game schedule this season.

The outfield is led by senior captain Bernie Day, a .308 hitter, at right field. Freshman Bill Collins, a fine catcher at DeMatha, should start at left field, while the center field position will probably be manned by Bunnell or Baughman when they are not on the mound. Bob Moltz should also see plenty of action in the outfield.

The infield has problems as the unexpected loss of All-Conference second baseman Ray Graham due to an academic deficiency leaves the position wide open. Freshman Dave Ritter leads his contenders for the position.

Cliff Brown, a .229 junior, will again be at first, and Bob Dennis, who hit .258 last season should return at shortstop. Ned Scherer, who saw limited action last year but hit .341 as a sophomore, is the top candidate at third.

The catching position will be adequately held by Eric Spink a .350 batsman who was also named to the All-Southern Conference team last year.

GW has sufficient time to prepare for inter-league play, playing 11 games before facing its first Southern Conference foe. The season opens March 21, as the Buff play at Virginia Commonwealth. The first home game is March 27, as the Colonials entertain Maryland.

STEVE HARRIS

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CATHY BERNARD
for Bookstore Rep.**HumRRO Investigation****SDS Continues Attack**

THE HUMAN RESOURCES Research Office came under another round of attack at Tuesday night's meeting of SDS. The attack on HumRRO is gaining force, members report, and a pamphlet describing the office's activities is due to come out a week after vacation.

SDS members who are investigating HumRRO detailed a number of its projects. Some of the activities they said deal with counter-insurgency training in Latin America and other underdeveloped countries, "Troop Indoctrination," "M.P. Training," "The Motivation of

Communist Chinese Soldiers," and the kinds of music which should be used in U.S. "propaganda broadcasts."

The chapter rejected a proposal by a non-SDS member to organize a mass demonstration to protest the building of anti-ballistic missiles. Many members felt that such a demonstration would only be focusing on one small example of the increased militarization of American life.

The "growing racist and militaristic policies of this country" will be discussed in depth at a national SDS conference on March 27-30, chairman Nick Greer reported. A proposal to hold a nation-wide demonstration on militarism and racism will be discussed, Greer said.

In other action, final plans were made for last night's "dorm raps" at Mitchell, Calhoun and Strong Halls. The raps were held to "clear up misconceptions people might have about SDS" and to "give a better understanding of what SDS is all about."

Greer also announced that tonight's meeting will feature a "really good flick" by Newsreel, and a discussion of racism which ties in with the film. The film deals with "forcing people out of their homes" to make room for Lincoln Center. Greer noted that some GW trustees were involved in the relocation.

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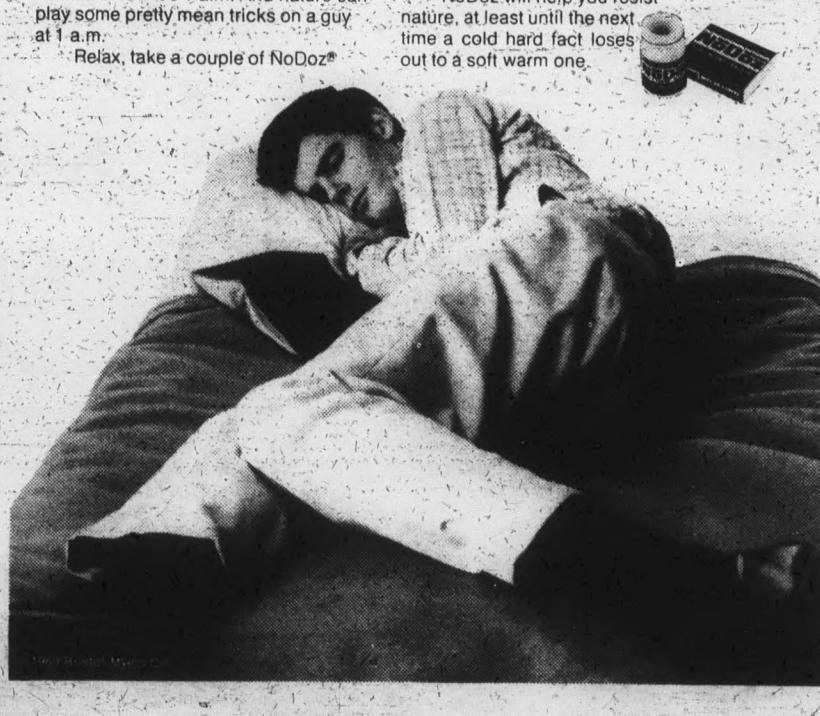
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Center Funds: A History 1965-\$6, 1969-\$75.

Compiled by the Student Assembly Committee on Finance, Bruce Smith, chairman.

The following is a summary of the events that have led to the present funding of the Center.

On November 17, 1965, Mr. West, the Vice President of the Student Council, reported that the University Center Committee had submitted a Student Payment Plan to Dean Bissell which they recommended be initiated upon construction of the Center. This plan was for all full-time students to pay \$6 per semester and part-time students to pay \$3 per semester. The goal of the plan was for students to pay $\frac{1}{2}$ of the interest which would accumulate on the University Center government loan, each year.

On February 1, 1966, in an interview, Dr. Elliott stated that the Business Office had contacted the Federal Office of Federal Housing and Loan, Division of Higher Education Facilities, to determine how much money the University could borrow. He also stated that the Board of Trustees had authorized a 6.5 million dollar loan to finance the Center and was presently studying a long-range development program which would include endowments, physical facilities, and

support from foundations.

On March 6, 1967, an explanation of the Center was given by Warren Gould, Vice President in charge of Resources for the University. The \$1 million from student fees and the \$6 million from lending institutions will be supplemented by funds solicited from private donors.

"Prospective donors," said Gould, "would be asked to finance a specific portion of the Center, possibly as a memorial." The Theater was one of the 'pockets' his office would try to sell.

On March 9, 1967, Dean Bissell again explained the financial situation. "Starting with the freshman class of 1967, the GW student will be charged a Student Center Fee, a policy to be continued over the next 30 years. With the proposed changes in the Center Committee for a budget cut, this would amount to a fee of \$80 for each full-time student and \$20 for each part-time student per year.

On March 22, 1966, the Board of Trustees allocated \$1.1 million from general resources and stated that the other 5.5 million should be obtained from private borrowing. It was at this point that the idea of getting a government loan was deserted. At the same time, Elliott stated that he wanted

(See FINANCE COMMITTEE, p. 8)

Dear Parents

This special edition of The Hatchet has been published with one primary motivation—to inform you of financial developments at GW.

A tuition increase of \$100 per year for fulltime students has long been scheduled. A fee for the new University Center has been under consideration for about three years, and by action of the Board of Trustees on January 16, 1969, was approved at \$75 for each fulltime student. But there have been further increases in the cost of education at GW within the last two months. Dorm rents have gone up anywhere from \$15 to \$150, depending upon the dormitory. Accommodations are third class at best and deteriorating to say the least.

The University, of course, doesn't inform you of all these happenings. The storm which has been raised by students over the increased cost of a mediocre education is a story which only The Hatchet can relate. Were you, as a parent, to believe the public relations material mailed by GW, you would inevitably conclude that faculty, students and administrators are part of one big happy family, ardently pursuing an education, and reaping an enormous harvest of scholarly distinction.

We have compiled this special edition almost entirely of articles which have recently appeared in The Hatchet. Those of us who work and pay for our own educations can get extremely upset when the cost per student can rise \$325 in one year, exclusive of the lost savings on books. If you are a parent paying for your child's education, we believe it is of similar concern to you.

Yours sincerely,

Paul Panitz
Editor-in-Chief

Dormitory Rates Increase

(Reprinted from The Hatchet, Feb. 6, 1969)

DORMITORY RATES will soar next year, in some cases up to \$150, in an effort to make up a dorm account deficit of over \$150,000.

Dean of Women Marianne Phelps, who made public the new rate schedule, indicated that it was necessary despite budget cutting in a number of expense areas.

Dorm rent will rise by \$150 for Weiling Hall singles, Adams Hall doubles and triples, and Madison Hall doubles. Welling doubles will be up \$120. There will be additional \$100 charges for Calhoun doubles and triples, and Mitchell singles. Strong

singles, as well as doubles, triples, and "large 4's" in Thurston, will increase \$50. Other rooms in Thurston will remain the same. Fifteen dollar increases are slated for the Graduate Women's Residence and for Strong singles.

The ceiling on rents, according to Miss Phelps, is \$700.

"We tried to differentiate between accommodations," said Miss Phelps, "by seeing more than whether a single, double, or triple room was involved."

The result, she indicated, was that the following criteria were used:

• The size of the hall was considered, under the assumption that students prefer accommodations in smaller halls, like Crawford, Strong and Wellings.

• Air space was noted. This was particularly applicable to Calhoun and Crawford where the University Center will block sun and air.

• Room quality and the general nature of the hall were examined. For example, it was noted that Thurston was crowded, with a full complement of residents, but rooms that were "nice," while Welling offered more space but

no "nice" rooms.

According to Miss Phelps, development plans have been suspended for the next fiscal year because of dorm budget cuts.

"We will not do regular painting on two floors in each dorm, as we usually do during the summer. This is a \$50,000 item." Improvements in dorm services have also had to be curtailed, pending a revision of the budget for fiscal year 1970-71.

Other cutbacks, according to Miss Phelps, include the termination of room cleaning service. Instead, the cleaning

service will be limited to bathrooms only. Despite this curtailment, combined custodial and engineering wages drop by only \$2330 from the current year's figure of \$390,880.

Ideas have been circulating, said the dean of women, to make major changes in the resident assistant services, but she anticipates no major revisions in the coming year.

"Possibly," she stated, "we will call in a consultant to try and help us look at things on the budget we may have missed."

(For charts and explanation, see page 3.)

Tuition Pays More Than 90% Of Education

by D. Ricardo

IT IS COMMON knowledge that GW students pay a disproportionately high percentage of their educational expenses. The extent to which instruction is financed by tuition, however, has been consistently underestimated. Budgets for 1966-67 and 1967-68, printed in the February 23, 1967 Hatchet (pp. 4-5) show that "student fees constitute 74 per cent of Total Estimated Income."

General campus belief places the figure at 75 per cent.

These calculations are in fact misleading. Included in the total income and expenditures figures are several self-supporting, and perhaps peripheral, activities. Research grants, residence halls, services, and Henry Building are all essentially self-cancelling items, with estimated income very close to projected expenditures. Hence, to determine a more realistic view, these activities should be subtracted from both categories.

The upshot of this exercise is the finding that "tuition and laboratory fees" pay for about 91 per cent of "total educational and general expenses" and, in addition, provide a now sizeable (\$1,091,623) and growing (38 per cent cumulatively over four years) surplus. The small portion of income other than tuition which pays for instruction comes from "other fees" (presumably application), investment income, gifts, and other sources, all relatively minuscule.

A few random notes:

Library expenses rise from \$493,660 to \$798,081—an increase of 61 per cent in four years—about \$100,000 per year. This is heartening, especially if it indicates a response by the University to the Middle States

Accrediting Association's finding that the library was "inadequate in its collection, its housing space, and the size of its staff." (Hatchet, April 18, 1967, p.1.)

Residence hall expenditures are expected to grow 4 per cent over the period, while income remains constant. A deficit, \$107,206 by 1971-72, is implicit.

While student financial aid grows only 9 per cent—to \$904,397—and student activities also only 9 per cent—to \$247,690—by 1971-72, the "Other...Capital Reserves" (read Surplus) leaps from \$1,091,623 to \$1,513,000—a total of 38 per cent.

The "Tuition Dollar"		Net Operating Budget	
Instruction	\$60	Instruction	10,200,861
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	.13	Physical Plant	2,283,953
Administration and General:			
General Administration	\$.05	General Administration	861,761
General Expense	.03	General Expense	566,192
Student Services and Activities	.03	Student Services and Activities	581,292
Investment in Plant	.08	Investment in Plant	2,009,245
Student Aid	.05	Student Aid	1,341,623
Library	.03	Library	821,658
	\$1.00	Estimated Tuition Income	463,660
			17,121,000

Middle States Accreditors

Evaluation Cites Progress, Faults

(Reprinted from The Hatchet, April 18, 1967)

"GW, DESPITE PROBLEMS, is under way," according to the Middle States Team which evaluated the University last month. The Team's findings comprise a report which will be submitted to the Middle States Accrediting Association for approval on April 22.

The report continued, "GW has extremely effective leadership supplied by the president, an increasing understanding of its role on the part of the Board of Trustees, and faculties ready to move ahead."

Cited for commendation by the team were the Faculty Code and the Faculty Organization Plan, "which together provide mechanisms and procedures for registering the faculty voice on all points of substantial educational significance to the University;" the decentralized budgetary responsibility, which requires "deans and department chairman to work effectively in developing their educational programs," revived faculty and student morale; the five-year development plan; and raised faculty salaries, with plans to meet the AAUP "A" average scale in each faculty rank by 1970-71.

Also commended were the appointment of a head librarian, "who may be one of the most significant persons in the beneficial development of the University;" the abolition of "an athletic activity which was losing large sums of money which can better be used for developing educational programs;" the review of all the activities of the University "with the hope of consolidating to strength;" progress in making the Consortium of Universities viable, and the quality of the president's high level appointment in administrative areas.

Several problems were singled out by the Committee. The University library was termed inadequate in its collections, its housing space and the size of its staff.

"The library cannot support the institutional and research programs of a major university striving to be in the first rank, and the solving of its problems must be given the highest priority as the University charts its future," the report stated. "Steps should be taken immediately...to make the library...the effective instrument that a library should be in the total program of a university."

The College of General Studies was criticized as being too diffused. "Strength tends to come from a focusing of effort, and the University is not focusing its effort when the college maintains its many centers," the report said.

The Evaluating Team criticized the present relationship of HumRRO (the Human Resources Research Organization) to the University, recommending that it either be "spun off" or integrated with the University.

The team urged that the plans to construct the physical plant "be pursued vigorously and at once."

It also recommended that "though should be given to the establishment of some one body in the University for seeing that all graduate programs are properly related, where that is indicated, and function at the level of quality the University accepts for itself."

The Board of Trustees, the evaluators cautioned, "must get whole-heartedly behind the program, understand it, support it, and work for it. Only thus can a program of this magnitude have any possibility of success."

Also pointed out as problems were the need for more personnel and a greatly augmented budget for the office of the vice-president for resources. The Senate was asked to determine if it was doing all it could for the development of the University. Finally, the committee recommended the establishment of an office of institutional planning to help furnish data for program budgeting.

Columbian College Pays For Other GW Schools

by D. Ricardo

RESENTMENT of the proposed Student Center fee has catalyzed widespread concern about the general quality of the University. The administration's building projects sharply contrast with its neglect of the undergraduate classroom building and the University Center.

This choice of priorities may indicate that undergraduates will be sacrificed for the graduate divisions.

In 1966, the American Council on Education surveyed the quality of graduate faculty and effectiveness of graduate programs for a wide range of departments. GW ranked "acceptable plus" or better in only three fields: Spanish, biochemistry/microbiology, and pharmacology. Since two of the three are connected with the Medical School, the mediocrity of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences is evident.

However, the implicit support by Columbian College (liberal arts) of other

undergraduate departments and perhaps of the Grad School is resented.

Based on Budget Notes for the years 1968-69 through 1971-72, supplied to the Board of Trustees, the analysis below attempts to identify possible inequities.

Certain sectors of the school, namely, Summer Sessions and Columbian College, are paying a disproportionate part of general expenses. While some variation on the ratio of expenditures to income may be necessary to avoid a more complex tuition structure, the great discrepancies indicate that the School of Government and Business Administration students are getting a "bargain" and that Columbian College and Summer Sessions students seem to be paying an inequitably high rate.

For example, while expenditures of the Law School constitute about 75 per cent of income from the School; and in the Schools of Engineering and Applied Science and Education, about 80 per cent, expenditures for Columbian College are only 65 per cent of income. On the other hand, the School of

Government and Business Administration's expenditures for 1968-69 were greater than income and, although declining to 88 per cent by 1971-72, will still be proportionately greater than those of any other school.

The Summer Sessions seem to be a big money-maker. Expenditures are now 35 per cent of income and will rise to only 39 per cent by 1971-72.

Although many professors teach courses in more than one division, no attempt to allocate salaries between divisions is evident. Hence, figures for the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, the School of Public and International Affairs, and the division of University Students appear spurious.

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Residence Hall Finances

TOTAL RESIDENCE HALL BUDGET

EXPENSES:	1968-69	Recommended 1969-70
Salaries:	164,310	145,738
Wages:	380,880	388,550
Utilities:	149,150	153,450
Maintenance and Renovating	96,850	92,950
Contracts:	37,570	44,880
Miscellaneous:	117,960	64,900
Debt Service	604,635	627,135
Insurance	-0-	15,840
Food Service	780,300	666,965
Exigency	-0-	27,842
Total:	2,341,655	2,227,950
 INCOME:		
Residence Halls	1,255,885	1,386,350
Food Service	935,000	798,000
Miscellaneous	-0-	13,600
Total:	2,190,885	2,197,950
Deficit:	(150,770)	(30,000)

RESIDENCE HALL BUDGET, 1969-70			
	Estimated Income	Estimated Expenses	Net +/-
Strong Hall	71,600	84,485	(12,885)
Welling Hall	48,300	37,044	11,256
Adams Hall	103,000	87,989	15,011
Madison Hall	118,300	80,519	37,781
Calhoun Hall	86,700	94,019	(7,319)
Crawford Hall	94,800	114,035	(19,235)
Thurston Hall	615,150	717,019	(101,869)
Mitchell Hall	233,800	302,373	(68,573)
Graduate Women's Hall	14,700	15,960	(1,260)
Total	1,386,350	1,533,443	(147,093)
<i>Food Service</i>			
Thurston Hall	570,000	476,330	93,670
Mitchell	228,000	190,535	37,465
Total:	798,000	666,865	131,135
Miscellaneous	13,600	27,842	(14,042)
Final Totals:	2,197,950	2,227,950	(30,000)

PROJECTION OF RESIDENCE HALL INCOME 1969-1970					
Hall	No. of Rooms	Price per Occupants	Price per Student	Total	Total Hall
Strong	28 Singles	28	.700	19,600	
	40 Doubles	80	.650	52,000	
Welling	10 Singles	10	.650	6,500	71,600
	38 Doubles	76	.550	41,800	
Adams	10 Doubles	20	.650	13,000	48,300
	50 Triples	150	.600	90,000	
Madison	91 Doubles	182	.650	118,300	103,000
Calhoun	53 Doubles	106	.600	63,600	86,700
	14 Triples	42	.550	23,100	
Crawford	79 Doubles	158	.600	94,800	94,800
Thurston	40 Doubles	80	.650	52,000	
	33 Triples	99	.650	64,350	
	22 Large 4's	88	.650	57,200	
	133 Small 4's	532	.600	319,200	
	34 6's	204	.600	122,400	615,150
Mitchell	334 Singles	334	.700	233,800	233,800
Grad Women's	7 Triple Apts.	21	.700	14,700	14,700
				\$1,386,350	

Editorial

DORM RATES ARE ON THE RISE.

Student blood pressure should be going up as well. Having already been slapped with \$175 in extra fees for full-time undergraduates beginning in September 1969, the amorphous mass of non-voting stockholders in this University is getting the squeeze again. Dorm rates will increase between \$15 and \$150.

Essentially, we are told by the Dean of Women's Office, the dorm program will lose about \$150,000 this current fiscal year, and the administration wants the dorms on a break-even basis.

This poses the important question as to whether dorm services should break-even. Certainly, if the administration wants dorms to be on a more commercially competitive level, the answer is yes—in fact the dorms should be money-makers. But this would involve eliminating all maid service, most custodial service, meal service and dorm sponsored activities as well.

At the same time, if the administration were to charge commercial rates, which is virtually the case now, it is incumbent upon them to provide competitive facilities. This means kitchens, and these are expensive items. The administration is obviously not prepared to make such an investment. Nor, we can speculate, despite all of President Elliott's flowery phrases about the end of loco parentis, would the administration allow non-commuter freshmen the choice of living in dormitories. When it gets down to the nitty-gritty, the end of loco parentis is a myth. The administration needs the dorm income from freshman; to get it, it requires them to live in residence halls. It is rather unsightly hypocrisy.

So the administration has a choice. This means either providing inferior conditions and charging less, or raising accommodations to a competitive level and charging competitive prices. Rent cannot be raised, as is now being attempted, without returning quality to the tenants.

We believe that there is gross over-expenditure in the dormitory program. In particular, with maid service being limited next year to bathrooms, it would seem that wages would fall considerably. But they have only fallen by about \$2300. This seems inconceivable.

The reasons we say this are as follows. According to figures furnished to us by Dean of Women Marianne Phelps, the \$388,550 projected wage figure breaks down to \$150,250 in maid and housekeeper wages.

A quick bit of figuring shows that it takes a maid only about 15 minutes to clean a bathroom. During an eight hour day, she could conceivably clean 32. But assuming the natural waste of time, in fact assuming only 40 per cent work efficiency, it would take a maximum of only 14 maids to clean every bathroom in every dorm room at least once a week.

Figuring a wage of two dollars an hour over a 12 month period, a higher wage than most maids now receive from the University, total salaries would be only \$63,000. Adding in three housekeepers, the figure still does not exceed \$80,000.

What does this mean? Well, we haven't had much time to play with the other figures of wage earnings, which were actually drawn up by the Business Office. But if we can find \$70,000 in one sector, there is probably excess in others. And the Business Office, with its proven mismanagement and inefficiency in bookstore and campus police operations, can hardly be respected as a sharp group of professionals who know just what they are doing.

We strongly suggest that University administrators take a second look at what they are doing. We suggest they take a tour of Welling Hall, which is little more than a glorified flop-house. We suggest they visit the west side of Calhoun and the east side of Crawford, and decide for themselves just how the University Center will affect the entrance of sunlight and satisfactory ventilation.

To put it even more bluntly, the administration is asking for trouble. And if anyone is prepared to shovel it right back, it's students. They are getting a little sick of paying one additional fee on top of another. When they are disturbed enough, and it may even be over the dorm issue, this school is going to be ripe for another explosion.

TOTAL RESIDENCE HALL BUDGET, 1969-70

	Salaries	Other	Total
Strong Hall	47,730	36,755	84,485
Welling Hall	20,089	16,975	37,044
Adams Hall	28,219	58,770	85,989
Madison Hall	29,219	51,300	80,519
Calhoun Hall	34,679	59,340	94,019
Crawford Hall	50,305	63,730	114,035
Thurston Hall	245,960	947,360	1,193,349
Mitchell Hall	71,078	421,830	492,908
1914 G Street	6,000	9,980	15,980
	534,288	1,866,020	2,200,308

1969-70 University Center Budget

Operation and Debt Service Summary	
Income	
Operations:	
Games	\$ 16,870
Bowling	3,155
Miscellaneous Sales	2,000
Rentals-Commissions	296,700
	\$319,325
Student Fees:	
Full-time 4,485 @ \$75	\$411,375
Part-time hours 82,540 @ \$3.50	288,890
Summer hours 25,000 @ \$3.50	87,500
	787,765
Faculty Club	40,000
	\$1,147,090
Expenses	
Operations:	
Salaries	\$237,760
General Administration	24,400
Utilities	87,380
General Maintenance	208,965
Center Program	40,000
	\$596,505
Debt Service	640,000
	1,238,505
Deficit	\$91,415

Schedule II	
Service Agreements	
Typewriters—Office Machines	\$600
Cash Registers	150
Duplicating Machines	100
Timing Devices	150
	\$ 1,000
Insurance	
Elevator	\$300
Public Liability	1,000
Air Conditioning	1,000
Garage keeper's liability	200
Business Interruption	300
Fire and extended coverage (building and contents)	8,000
	10,800
Licenses	
Beer-Liquors	825
Amusement (bowling-billiards)	375
	1,200
Office Expenses	
Supplies	\$3,500
Postage	1,000
Telephone	2,400
	6,900
Miscellaneous Operating expenses	
Educational association membership dues	\$ 125
Educational conferences	1,000
Workshop—seminars	500
Subscriptions	75
Printing	1,500
Food	500
Travel	800
	4,500
	\$24,400

Schedule III	
Utilities	
Electricity 10 months—\$.25/sq. ft.	\$73,250
Gas 10 months—.003/sq. ft.	1,000
Heat 10 months—.037/sq. ft.	10,800
Water 10 months—.006/sq. ft.	2,330
	\$87,380

Schedule IV	
General Maintenance	
Building repair and maintenance (.10/sq. ft.)	\$29,500
Custodial Service (contract)	148,585
Rediscounting (.03/sq. ft.)	8,750
Elevator maintenance (.001/sq. ft.)	2,800
Laundry Service—security	2,100
Trash removal	4,000
Exterminating	500
Carpet Maintenance	10,000
Drapery maintenance	2,500
	\$208,965

Fiscal Year — 1970	
Section II — Expenses	
Schedule I Salaries	\$237,780
Schedule II General Administration	24,400
Schedule III Utilities	87,380
Schedule IV Maintenance	208,965
Schedule V Center Program	40,000
	\$598,505
Schedule I	
Salary Summary	
Security	\$27,850
Maintenance-Engineering	79,650
Administrative	
Primary	\$83,970
Clerical	34,465
Part-time	12,025
	130,460
	\$237,780
Salary Detail	
Security Salaries	
2 Shifts — 7 days/week	
Hours: 18:00—23:00 and 23:00—7:00,	
224 hours coverage @ 5-3/5 men	
11,648 Hours @ \$2.44	\$28,887
Allowance for Overtime to cover annual and sick leave	
1,700	
Fringe Benefits—9% of labor cost	2,600
	\$33,187
10-month cost	
	\$27,850
Maintenance-Engineering Salaries	
1 Foreman 4.67/hr.	\$10,200
5 Engineers 4.45/hr.	48,500
6 Mechanics 3.48/hr.	47,700
3 Maintenance men 3.00/hr.	20,550
	\$126,950
Fringe Benefits	
	11,425
Chargeable to Center (.26/sq. ft.)	
	\$138,375
10-month cost	
	79,650
Administrative Salaries	
Primary Staff:	
Director	12 months
Assistant Director-Operations	12 months
Assistant Director-Finances	12 months
Program Coordinator	12 months
Theatre Manager	11 months
Night Manager (2)	11 months
Administrative Assistant	12 months
Fringe Benefits (9%)	
	\$83,970
Clerical Staff	
Steno-Secretary	12 months
Clerk-Typist II	10-1/2 months (4,850)
Clerk	10-1/2 months (5,150)
Accounting Clerk	10-1/2 months (4,650)
Clerk II	10-1/2 months (4,400)
Clerk I (3)	10-1/2 months (3,800)
	\$31,620
Fringe Benefits (9%)	
	2,845
	34,465
Part-Time Employees	
Weekend Supervisor (16 hrs./wk.; 44 wks.; 2.25/hr.)	\$1,585
Weekend Clerks (33 hrs./wk.; 44 wks.; 1.75/hr.)	2,540
Fifth Floor Supervisor-Weekend (16 hr./wk.; 44 wks.; 2/hr.)	1,400
Technicians (1.75/hr.)	1,500
Miscellaneous Labor (1.50/hr.)	5,000
	12,025
	\$130,460

Univ. Center A Commu From Bo

(Reprinted from The Hatchet)

The entire University community has reason to be concerned about the current deficit condition of the University Center's 1969-70 budget. As the fall, 1969, opening of the Center approaches—the building is now approximately 50 per cent complete—the prospect of a financially strained operation obviously complicates the long-term, broadly-based effort to make its services and program meaningful to all elements of the campus.

The first attempt to publicly discuss the budget was made in a general presentation to the Student Council early last month, shortly after the completion of the initial draft of the budget and subsequent review by the University Budget Committee. This article represents a further effort to amplify on the Center's financial structure and the factors important to the present circumstances.

It should be initially stated that a committee, comprised of students, faculty, administrators and alumni, was established in 1963 to begin the task of planning a facility designed to provide improved services and a broad cultural, social and intellectual program for the campus community. This committee, with some modification of personnel through the course of the intervening period, is still functioning and has played a major role in bringing the Center's physical and operating structure to the current, advanced stage. Records show that it has conscientiously striven to reflect the interests and desires of campus personnel into the framework of the building's design. So thoroughly did the committee interpret these needs that the first architectural layout of facilities was costed out at 11 million dollars. The pruning which followed deleted the theatre and other facilities in an attempt to set a more manageable construction cost for the building. Subsequent pressure by the campus community restored the theatre, and the cost of the final design of the Center, exclusive of furnishings and moveable equipment, was established at a figure not to exceed \$8,000,000.

At this point it was determined that construction financing would be based on a \$1,200,000 allocation by the University, general contributions amounting to \$1,000,000 and a loan of up to \$8,000,000. Procurement of the loan was effected upon the commitment by the University and with the understanding of the committee that amortization would be covered by the assessment of a student fee, an arrangement not inconsistent with national standards related to the funding of college centers and/or unions. If the search for contributions is not successful, the full loan authorization of \$8,000,000 will be needed to complete the project.

It was also determined at an early planning stage that following the predominant pattern of other college unions around the country, the operational costs of the Center should be sustained by the Center, without the assistance of University funding. This means that the earnings from such

Communication Boris Bell

The Hatchet, Feb. 20, 1969

Center revenue producing areas as bookstore, food service, parking, bowling, billiards, etc., are to be applied to the cost of operating the building. A large proportion of the building is non-income producing, however, and must be maintained and serviced. Included among these operating costs which substantially exceed the earnings of the revenue departments are utilities, custodial services, building and equipment maintenance, primary and clerical staff, office expense, and building program.

The Center planning committee, taking into account the debt service obligation and the unfavorable balance between operational income and expense, recommended to the President a fee structure of \$75 per year per full time student and \$3.50 per credit hour for part-time and summer session students. Membership fees from the faculty-alumni club housed in the Center are also to be applied to the above costs. The committee recognized that the fee standards recommended were not sufficient to balance the first-year budget, but declined to propose higher fee levels out of consideration of rising costs developing in other areas of the University. It is likely that continuing consideration of the role played by fees in the Center's financial picture will be given by the committee as means are sought to balance the budget.

My January 8 presentation of the University Center budget to the Student Council (reflecting a deficit of \$125,000) was prefaced by several qualifications which attempted to convey the difficult conditions on which this first attempt to set forth a financial structure for the new Center was based. It was stated that:

1. The projected fiscal performance of the building's revenue departments had to be made with only a minimum dependence upon previous and current business patterns of University services. Several of the revenue departments of the Center do not, in fact, presently exist.

2. A similar condition will be faced in connection with the development of the 1970-71 budget, as less than three months of experience will have accumulated when that budget will become due.

3. The budget is based on a September 1, 1969 opening of the Center. Any important construction delay which might delay the completion of the building will adversely affect its fiscal performance during the first operating year.

4. Bookstore and parking "rentals" shown in the budget are subject to further review of the advisory committees of these enterprises.

5. The budget document should be held as an opening effort to project the fiscal performance of the Center. Continuing refinement of the budget, in terms of seeking ways to reduce overhead wherever possible and finding additional sources of income, will be made through the pre-opening period and

(See BUDGET, p. 7)

Editorial

'A Bitter Pill'

TODAY, THE HATCHET HAS PRINTED a long overdue presentation of the University Center budget.

It takes a little while to understand, but the time spent in study is well worth it. A few salient points deserve a brief review.

• Students will pay \$787,000 in fees. Since the yearly debt service is \$640,000 (that is, \$640,000 in principal and interest is paid yearly over the 25 year amortization period on the \$8 million construction loan), student fees also cover \$147,000 of the Center's operating deficit.

• Furnishings and equipment costs of the Center will be financed out of the University's general funds to the amount of approximately \$1.2 million.

• Contributions from alumni, friends, corporations and foundations were anticipated at \$1 million. According to Warren Gould, vice president for resources, no attention has previously been given to fund-raising for the Center, since attention has been given to the Law and University Libraries and the Medical Center (see story, p. 1).

• Total bookstore profit (all of which will return to the Center as "rentals-commissions") is estimated in the Center budget projections on the assumption that there is no five per cent discount. Elimination of the discount cuts the Center deficit by \$56,000 to \$91,000.

• Had Mr. Gould begun earlier and raised \$1 million, the construction loan would have been that much less, and either the student fee could have been lowered, or the bookstore discount not slated for an early death (the discount has not been formally eliminated as of this writing).

• As presently financed, administrators and faculty are not required to pay for the cost of building the Center itself, but only for services they buy upon its completion. Students, on the other hand, will pay a fee in addition to paying for individual services, including table tennis, bowling and billiards.

• Yesterday's University Center meetings made it obvious that the voluntary membership plan for the Faculty Club will not yield the required \$40,000 income. Even this \$40,000 is only to be yearly rent for the Club's 10,000 square foot area and does not finance construction costs. Furthermore, present plans call for such a high level of services in the Faculty Club that Slater profit is expected to be almost non-existent; the food service has therefore been excused from paying its normal 10 per cent of

gross to the Center. In effect, student fees subsidize this 10 per cent, just as tuition now subsidizes the approximately \$1000 per month loss incurred in the operation of the old Faculty Club.

The conclusions to be drawn from these observations are fairly straightforward, although they may be painful for some faculty and administration.

Fulltime students are faced with a \$100 tuition increase, a \$75 Center fee, the loss of a symbolic, but important bookstore discount, and for many, a rise in dorm rents up to \$150. A Center fee is a necessity of that there is no doubt. But the question is whether students alone should pay.

Either Mr. Gould is guilty of negligence in his fund-raising duties or he has been instructed from higher up (either Elliott, the Board of Trustees, or both) to concentrate his efforts in other directions. This situation is an intolerable one for the majority of students who are already paying through the nose. A broadly based, and above all, IMAGINATIVE appeal for funds is necessary.

However, a successful fundraising campaign solves only the problem of outside monies. Equitable distribution of payment for the building of the University Center from within the school must also be effected. In practical terms, this means a required fee placed on all faculty and administrative staff. It means a fee, at the higher levels, of no less than \$50, and probably more. For University staff to argue that they will not use the building and therefore should not pay, is fallacious reasoning if one is to concede that many students will likewise have no use for the new facility, yet be required to pay. Quite simply, the Center is in a class by itself as far as buildings go. Faculty are not expected to shoulder the burden of new classroom facilities, for this is their place of employment. Yet the Center is not designed as a classroom building; it is a service building, with a stated purpose of serving all segments of the University community. If all are to have the benefits of its use, all must contribute proportionately.

We know this will be a bitter pill for some to swallow. But to quote W. D. Johnson, director of the budget, "The Faculty Club has to get to a break-even point or it does not exist." Since present funding plans make attainment of the break-even point a virtual impossibility, the only way to equitably fund the Center and keep the Club, is for a levy on the entire University, not just the students.

Section I-Income	
Schedule 1 Game Room	\$ 16,870
Schedule 2 Bowling	3,155
Schedule 3 Miscellaneous Sales	2,600
Schedule 4 Rentals-Commissions	296,700
	\$319,225

Schedule 1 Game Room	
Gross Income	
*Billiards	\$26,300
**Table Tennis	1,850
	\$28,150
Expenses	
Salaries	\$9,130
Supplies and Equipment	1,850
Repairs and Maintenance	300
	11,280
* 12 months projection - \$32,100	
** 12 month projection - \$2,350	
	\$16,870

Schedule 2	
Gross Income	
*Open Bowling	\$12,750
League Bowling	1,215
Physical Education Bowling	4,745
**Shoe Rental	1,900
Locker Rentals	100
	\$20,710
Expenses	
Salaries	\$15,455
Supplies and Equipment	1,500
Repairs and Maintenance	600
	17,555
* 12 month projection - \$16,100	
** 12 month projection - 2,385	
	\$3,155

Schedule 3	
Miscellaneous Sales	
Gross Income	
Postage Sales	\$10,000
Newspapers	10,000
Duplicating-Poster Service	3,000
	\$23,000
Expenses	
Postage Supplies	\$9,800
Newspapers	8,800
Duplicating-Poster Supplies	2,200
	20,400
	\$2,600

Schedule V	
Activities formerly sponsored by the Student Council	
Fall Concert	\$2,000
Homecoming Ball	3,000
November Concert	2,000
Holiday Season	400
Inaugural Concert	3,000
Spring Concert	1,500
Spring Weekend	1,750
Booster Board	1,000
	\$14,850
Speaker Series	8,000
Symposium	2,500
Drug education program	1,500
Program Committee	
Recreation	2,000
Social	3,000
Current events-issues	3,000
Cultural	3,000
	11,000
Operational Supplies	
Conferences	1,000
	1,000
	2,350
	40,000

Univ. Center Controversy Develops

Law Students Announce Suit

GW LAW STUDENTS will challenge the University Center fee of \$75 in court, Law School representative Joel Dictrow told the Student Assembly last night.

The decision to sue was made by the Task Force on Legal Action, which had been considering the action for a week.

Dictrow would not elaborate on the legal basis for the suit, nor on the type of court action which will be requested. He said that the suit will probably cover the entire student body, rather than law students only.

Dictrow expressed confidence that the lawsuit will not be dismissed before a full court hearing is held. This will give law students the right to subpoena University documents as evidence and to call administrators to court for questioning.

Marshall Snider, chairman of the Task Force, indicated last week that one purpose of the suit is to force the University to disclose information that might be embarrassing.

Snider, in setting up the Task Force, had suggested as possible legal

(See Below)

Center Comm. Requests Fee

PRESIDENT LLOYD H. ELLIOTT told the University Center Committee Tuesday that forcing faculty and administrators to pay a Center fee would "greatly weaken the University's faculty recruiting position."

Despite Elliott's position, the Committee passed the following motion: "It is the sense of the University Center Committee that faculty and administrators above the grades stipulated in the report of the Subcommittee on Finances, eligible to join the Faculty Club, but who do not choose to do so, be assessed a maximum fee of \$25 or a minimum fee of \$15."

Elliott told the overflow audience attending the afternoon meeting in the Rice Hall Board room that "no expression was ever given to the thought that faculty or administration should pay a fee."

Levying such a fee, said Elliott, would be an "unprecedented action."

Disagreeing with those students who argue that the Center fee was "put over" on the students, Elliott

(See Below)



Addressing a meeting of the University Center Committee on Tuesday, President Elliott stated that a mandatory fee for faculty and administrators would "greatly weaken the University's faculty recruiting position."

photo by Coen

Center

Faculty Fee Approved

told the group that "no decision that has been reached since I've been here has been more greatly influenced by student opinion than the decision to proceed with the Student Center."

When a student charged that the original discussion of a fee had involved one of approximately \$35 per year, Elliott said that "fees of all levels were mentioned," but "serious discussion was about \$25, \$30, \$40 per semester."

After Elliott left the meeting, Assistant Vice President and Assistant Treasurer H. John Cantini presented the report of the Center subcommittee on finance, stating that the subcommittee was considering levying a fee against administrators and faculty members.

Cantini concluded his report by stating that "a substantial segment of those employees would be greatly inconvenienced and burdened by such a fee," suggesting that the fee only be levied against higher ranking

faculty and administrators.

Depending on the rate schedule, Cantini told the Committee, a mandatory fee would bring in anywhere from \$47,500 to \$93,750.

The motion to charge the faculty was introduced by Hatchet Editor Paul Panitz, acting as proxy for Robert Swetnik. Panitz introduced his motion as a substitute for a motion introduced by alumni representative F. Winfield Weitzel that the faculty and administration not be charged.

The Panitz motion was passed on a roll call vote. John Williams, Richard Barasch, Panitz, Steve Gelobter, Stanley Grimm, and George Biondi, all students, voted for the motion. Cantini, Gayle Clapp, John Einbinder, Marianne Phelps, and Weitzel, all faculty members and administrators, were opposed to the motion. Student activities director Jay Boyar, law student Peggy Cooper, and undergraduate Bob Johnson, all abstained.

Suit

Lawyers To Sue

grounds for the suit either contract law or antitrust law. He noted a schedule of tuition increases on page 29 of the University Catalogue which does not mention a fee, observing that university catalogues have often been held to be contracts between the student and the administration.

Snider did not elaborate on possible implications in antitrust law, except to suggest that linking the Center with the educational functions of GW was a "tie-in" or package deal of a type sometimes reviewed by

courts. If the fee does violate antitrust law, any student wrongly forced to pay it may be awarded triple damages.

Law Professor John Banzhaf, who originally suggested the suit, said that cases involving the relation of students to the university are not common, and have always involved the right to discipline students, rather than finances. He hoped that this case might establish a precedent concerning the role of students in financial decisions of a university.

In response to questions from the Student Assembly, Dictrow said he did not know when the suit would be filed, or when a decision would be reached.

Parent Replies

As a parent of a GW student, and a professional fund raiser, your last issue of the Hatchet, dealing with the funding of the University Center, was of special interest to me.

I am impressed that the students, in their concern with the manner of this funding, seem to have a business-like grasp of the principles involved. It comes as a shock to me that a new building facility is to be financed primarily by student fees, over and above the already burdensome fees passed on the silent partner, the parent. According to your editorial, almost seven-eighths of the total building cost of \$8,000,000 is to be borne by student fees over a period of 25 years.

According to my "old math", an annual debt service payment of \$640,000 times 25 years equals the grand sum of \$16,000,000 or exactly TWICE the amount of the building cost. Having had considerable experience with building fund campaigns, including college projects, this strikes me as an extremely costly way to conduct a capital fund venture. And to pass on such capital costs to students' fees is an extraordinary departure from the traditional fund raising practices.

Briefly, before a building cost is anticipated, there has to be a vigorous special gift effort from so-called big donors for maximum gifts towards a building fund goal. And usually, a project like this one is part of a coordinated drive for all capital fund needs, in this case in conjunction with the medical school addition, law library, etc. Mixing the requirements for building fund expansion with operational annual cost invites financial confusion and inefficiency.

It is strange that a school administration, in this case, will so eagerly depart from traditional approaches which they so ardently defend in their differences with students. By taking the easy way out, the administration will be shifting the burden to those least able to pay and will also compound a financial mess or potage for the future.

Cranford, N.J.

Elliott Gives Rationale For Univ. Center Fee

(Reprinted from The Hatchet, March 13, 1969)

by Greg Valliere

A GW LAW STUDENT who wrote a letter to University President Lloyd Elliott objecting to the \$75 University Center fee has received a four page reply defending the assessment.

"We cannot," Elliott concluded in his defense of the fee, "allow George Washington University to slide into the academic graveyard because of a runaway economy."

Jerold Schneider, the law student, addressed himself to Elliott as not "a member of any faction" or a "perpetual protestor." Because graduate students spend little time at the Student Union and often work, he reasoned, the fee for them should be reduced to "approximately \$35."

Elliott began his reply by stating that "in September, 1965 when I first arrived on the George Washington University campus the topic, perhaps of greatest concern to students, was a new student center."

"The means of financing the Center," he continued, "came in for its share of attention as well, and the concept of paying for the Center by an all student fee was not only readily accepted but was itself promoted by the Student Council in those days as the reasonable way to make this project a reality."

Elliott went on to denounce the concept of a faculty fee, stating that at the time "no expression was ever given to the thought that faculty members would be required to pay a fee for the use of the Center."

"As a matter of fact," he continued, "such a mandatory fee for faculty members would greatly weaken the University's faculty recruiting position and would, from such information as I have available, constitute an unprecedented action."

"It should be mentioned, too, that the University agreed to set about raising another \$1 million to help defray the total costs. This effort will continue until success has been achieved."

Elliott said that the recent

construction of the Law Library, which "had a specific bearing on the posture of the entire University," hindered fund-raising drives for the Center.

Replying to Schneider's charge that some students would use the Center more than others, Elliott stated:

"Undoubtedly, some students will benefit directly more than others, but this is true whether one examines the University Library, the Law Library, the present Student Union, the new Center or any other general or even specific service of the institution."

"Having wrestled with the problem of equitable assessment of fees for benefits received in a number of situations, I would readily admit that the equation is almost impossible to balance."

Elliott continued that such a condition, although undesirable, would have to be overlooked when building a unified university, stating that "a great Law School, or a great Graduate School, or other professional schools cannot exist separate and apart from a great university."

Elliott's letter contended that when "Harvard, the wealthiest university in the world and probably the best, finds it necessary to increase tuition by \$400 in one year, I think we have undeniable proof of what the real cost of inflation is to today's student."

"We cannot build a great university," he concluded, "without recognizing both the autonomy of the individual school or college, and at the same time, the unity of the total institution. Since your (Schneider's) recommendations run counter to this direction, I see no way by which they can be accepted."

This supplement was prepared by the staff of the Hatchet with a financial contribution from the Student Assembly.

From - p. 5

A Communication from Boris Bell

during the early operating months of the Center in an effort to alleviate the present deficit condition of the budget.

Any thoughtful critique of the budget as initially presented should consider the fact that no current facility or operation on the campus, including the existing student union, can offer any important basis for comparison with the emerging Center. If use patterns of other successful college unions around the country are duplicated (there is no reason to doubt this will occur), it can be anticipated that traffic in the Center, taking into account repeat usage by individuals, will range between fifteen and twenty thousand persons per normal school day.

This level of usage should quickly stamp the new building as a true community center for the University, serving the diverse needs of the campus through its wide range of facilities and multiple functions. Depending upon the user, the Center will be viewed as a lounge, dining room, student information center, student

organization headquarters, study room, leisure reading room, art gallery, workshop, theatre, music room, forum, game room, dance and party center, cultural center, public relations agency, student office building, ticket bureau, conference headquarters, bookstore, parking lot, and staging ground for a variety of projects. It will also be seen as an active encourager of student management and self-expression as it offers unsurpassed leadership opportunities to students interested in contributing to the service and program roles of the Center.

The scope and complexity of the University Center take on even greater proportion when it is considered that the building will normally operate seven days a week, including holiday periods, from early morning to well into the night—essentially two eight-hour shifts each day of the week. Acceptable levels of performance, worthy of a University community, will be a prime goal of Center management, even when quality service is not economically



Members of the University Center Committee at yesterday's meeting.

sound. Such operational considerations as adequate staff and building maintenance standards appropriate to the activities of the Center are considered essential to a successful rendering of services and program and are, thus, reflected in the budget.

Since the recent development of the Center budget, copies have been made available to the Student Council and The Hatchet. Additional copies may be obtained at the temporary University Center office in Rice Hall where any phase of the budget may be discussed if so desired. It is the intention of the Center management, consistent with the major role anticipated for students in the day to day operation of the Center, to deal openly with subsequent budgets and operating statements. It is hoped that all students, including those who choose to participate formally with the Center's boards and committees and those who may be content to simply use the building and attend programs, will work constructively toward the easing of the current financial problems of the Center. Such efforts will be greatly appreciated.

Weaver Calls For Faculty To Pay Own Way In Center

(Reprinted from The Hatchet, March 17, 1969)

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE University Senate's Committee on Physical Facilities, Law Professor David Weaver, told the Senate Friday that the new Faculty Club to be housed in the University Center will have to "pay its own way." Reading a letter he has written to all faculty members, Weaver said that members of the club "will have to pay an appro-

priate amount of the cost" of the Center.

Weaver estimated that membership fees for the faculty will be from \$30 to \$50, depending on the rank of the member. He added that a drive is under way to increase the membership of the club.

According to Professor Weaver, "many students fear that the faculty 'will take a free

ride' at the Center," using its facilities without paying enough for them. He called on the Senate to "quiet this suspicion now."

Half of the third floor of the Center will be taken up by the Faculty Club, which will consist of a large, public dining room, a smaller private dining room, a lounge, a bar and a kitchen.

Please address any correspondence to The Hatchet, 2127 G St., NW, Washington DC 20006.

Money 'Not Yet Raised' For New University Center

(Reprinted from The Hatchet, February 20, 1969)

VICE PRESIDENT for Resources Warren Gould told the University Center Committee yesterday that his office has not yet raised any money for the financing of the Center, due to be completed in September, 1969.

Gould told the Center Committee Wednesday that his office has been "busy with the funding of other major University projects." He then listed the law library, the addition to the medical school, and the new classroom building as the other projects on which he has been working.

When Student Assembly President Neil Portnow asked Gould if it was customary for the office of resources to wait until a project is near completion before soliciting funds, Gould answered, "It's been my experience that this is so."

Later in his statement, Gould expressed doubt as to whether his office would be able to immediately raise the \$1 million expected in contributions. "The money, when it does come in, will come over a period of time and should not be expected all at once."

Gould also announced that the University is going to seek funds not only from major contributors, such as large

foundations and firms, but also will solicit from "a broad base of alumni, friends, and small foundations."

At a meeting of the Subcommittee on Finance Wednesday morning, a resolution was passed expressing the concern of the subcommittee over the degree of participation of faculty and administration in the funding of the University Center. It was recommended to the main committee that immediate action be taken. Under present plans, full time students will pay \$75 per year, while part time students will be levied a fee of \$3.50 per credit hour. Neither faculty nor administration would be required to pay for amortization of the debt on the Center, but would pay for any facilities they use. The Faculty Club, which faculty and alumni can join on a voluntary basis, is expected to pay the Center \$40,000 per year for the use of its 10,000 square feet.

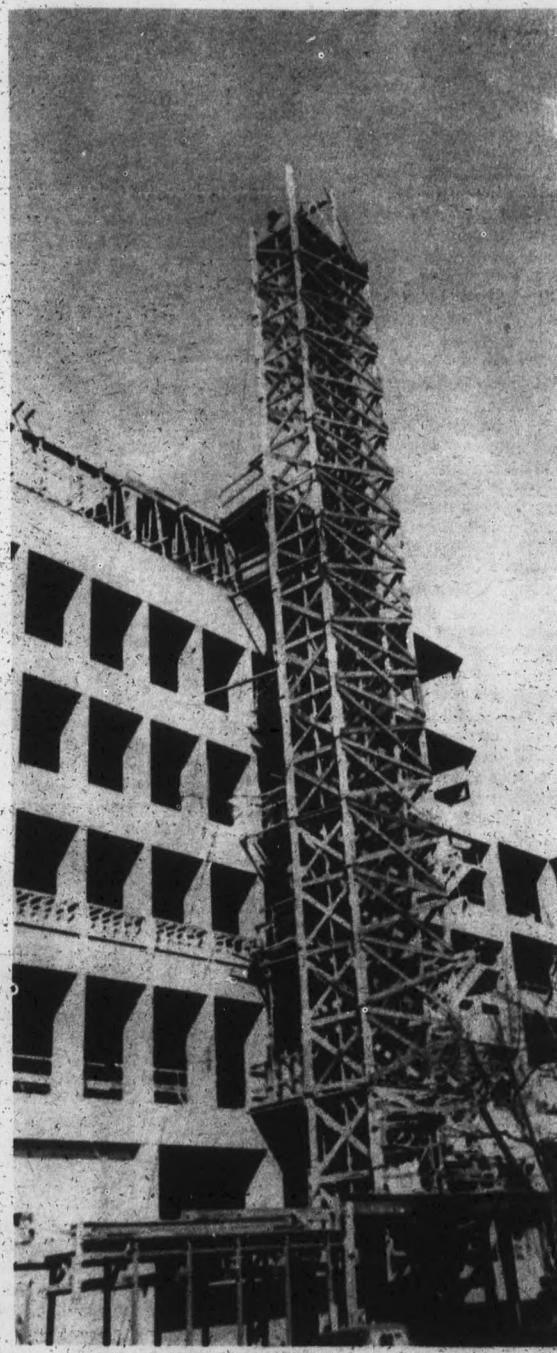
Assistant Vice President and Treasurer H. John Cantini, at the morning subcommittee meeting, submitted a report of the University Senate Subcommittee on Promotion and Membership. The report recommended a voluntary fee for membership in the Faculty Club, ranging from a

high of \$40 for associate professors, full professors, and higher paid administrators, to \$5 for emeritus faculty. The consensus of the Center subcommittee, however, was that membership in the Faculty Club should be automatic, but that a fee would probably have to be charged, similar to that charged to students, and that it would be levied upon all University faculty and administration.

It was further recommended that a questionnaire be submitted to all faculty, requesting information on their willingness to pay such a fee and the extent of the levy.

At the afternoon session of the full Center Committee, Columbian College Associate Dean George Koehl said it would be impossible for \$40,000 to be raised on a voluntary membership basis, particularly since, as he noted, there are now only 100 members of the club.

A visitor at the meeting, B.D. Colen, pointed out that with only 1012 full and part time faculty (excluding Medical School personnel), each would have to pay the maximum \$40 membership fee for the Faculty Club, if the \$40,000 is to be raised. He dismissed this possibility under the voluntary plan as totally impossible.



Finance Committee - from p. 1

Fee, Center Plans Change Together

to hold off levying a general activity fee and wait until a fee could be levied for the maintenance (NOTE: not the mortgage or debt service) of the Center.

On April 4, 1967, in his report to the Student Council, Gould said that the Center would now cost \$8.6 million, but that the prospect of obtaining private financing looked better. GW had to raise one-third of the total sum before the remaining two-thirds could be acquired through private loans. One million dollars remained to be solicited.

On September 12, 1967, an \$8 million loan was obtained from New York Life Insurance Company to finance construction of the University Center. The loan was obtained on the provision that the students would be assessed to pay any portion of the principal not covered by gifts. At this time the fee was recommended to be \$65 for full-time students, \$35 for part-time students and \$15 for summer students. This fee was not to be collected until the Center was completed.

On October 17, 1967, Mr. Herzog, Vice President and Treasurer, stated that the maintenance and operating costs would be paid by income producing facilities. He also stated, "We are doing our best" in an effort to find gifts.

Presently, the University Center is being financed by a private loan that has a debt service of \$640,000 a year. A student fee of \$75 a year for full-time students is being used to cover the loan. This fee will begin next September, before the construction of the Center is completed. None of the outside funds, i.e. the private gifts and endowments, have been obtained. On March 7, 1969 Mr. Herzog, Vice President and Treasurer, stated that the University has already paid \$1.2 million (the money allocated by the Board of Trustees in March 1966) of the Center's construction costs. He also stated that President Elliott is approaching possible large donors, but as yet has not been able to raise any of the \$1 million he was to raise for the Center. Thus the Center will be paid for by the students and no outside money has been raised by either the President or the Resources Office to help defray the cost.

A History of Center Fee

The Student Center fee apparently has been the University's Plan for financing the Center since the inception of the University Center Committee in October of 1963. The amount of this fee has changed as plans for the Center and its funding have changed.

In November 1965, the student members of the Center Committee posed a plan in which students would pay a fee to cover 50% of the interest on a federally granted mortgage. The plan for this fee, which would have been \$6 per semester for full-time students, was abandoned when the University failed to secure the government loan.

In March 1966, President Elliott stated that he favored a delay in levying a general activity fee until the Center was completed at which time the fee could be applied to the maintenance of the Center. He later estimated this fee to be \$25 to \$40 prorated on basis of registration, but refrained from setting a definite fee until the Center was ready for use.

One year later Vice President Gould announced that his office would undertake a drive to seek funds from private institutions and donors to supplement financing the Center.

In September of 1967, the University secured an \$8 million loan from the N.Y. Life Insurance Co. to finance construction. It was announced that the student fee would be levied for the purpose of paying a portion of the principal and interest on the loan which had not been covered by gifts. The Center Committee recommended that a fee of \$65 per year for a period of 25 years be instituted, but not collected until the Center was completed.

Presently the students are faced with a \$75 fee to pay for the mortgage interest, a cost which Vice President Gould stated his office would work to cover. Not only is the student faced with this outrageous fee but Boris Bell has stated that the fee must be collected regardless of whether the Center is ready for use in September or not. The fact is that the students have been misled. They have been misled by Vice President Gould. His office has not made the effort to raise the necessary funds to cover the cost of the loan. They have been misled by the Center Committee. The student is faced with paying a fee for a building which most likely will not be available for use in September.

violated our confidence by making no effort. We see a Center fee imposed on us without the "equal and opposite" reaction—an effort to raise funds for the Center from outside sources.

Resources Office

It is the opinion of this committee that many of the problems discussed above are centered in the Resources Office. This office is understaffed and possibly mismanaged. Further, there appears to be little effort to improve this situation, either on the part of the University, or the office itself.

The Resources Office has only two full-time professional fund raisers. (Warren Gould, Vice President of

forty years behind itself. It does not even have complete lists of the addresses of alumni, nor does it have profiles of alumni occupations and financial status. Since it is understaffed and as noted above, behind in its information, even if the Office were to direct its effort toward raising funds for the Center, they do not have the facilities to do it properly. The committee understands many of these problems to be the result of the Marvin Administration. However, the committee continues to question the lack of expansion in the area of resources over the last decade.

The University runs on a hand to mouth financial arrangement. It depends overwhelmingly on the tuition of students for its operating budget (approximately 75%). For this reason, the committee sees the urgency of a shifting of priorities in order for the Resources Office to expand. Without this expansion the University will continue to run thirty to forty years behind itself in its fund raising efforts. However, Vice President Gould was very evasive when this committee raised the issue of expanding his office. Later the committee learned from both the Budget Director and the Treasurer that Mr. Gould's office has been allotted all the funds it has requested. This leads the committee to the impression that the lack of expansion is due to factors which reside in Mr. Gould's office.

The smooth functioning of the Resources Office is crucial to the operation of this University. Thus far the Office has failed to raise the funds for the University Center, and it has failed to raise the University's share in financing the new classroom building. It is time for the Resources Office to fulfill its promises and find us the funds we so desperately need. As President Elliott said, "We cannot allow George Washington University to slide into the academic graveyard because of a runaway economy."

Conclusions

The days of a University's "greatness" being judged on the basis of football teams and grassy fields are gone. A University's greatness depends on its quality—the quality of its academic output.

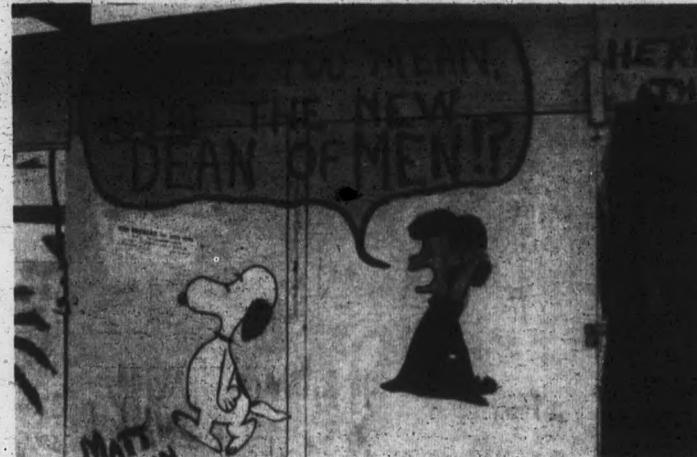
While the committee realizes the immediacy of the University Center Fee issue, it feels compelled to draw some broader observations on the relationship between quality education at GW and financial stagnation.

However, since 1961, Resources has been at least theoretically "on the move." But now, eight years later, students, especially undergraduates, find no benefits from this "movement."

The Resources Office freely admits it has made no effort to finance the new Center. It lists its major efforts to be (1) Annual Support Program—an annual drive by letter and phone, to raise unrestricted university funds which netted \$427,000 last year. (2) The Law School Project—finishing the financing of the Law School Improvement and (3) The Medical Center—a \$35,000,000 project for a new Medical Center near the GW hospital. (Note: the only program obtaining money for undergraduate education is the support program, and that money goes into the "general fund" for the entire University.)

While Gould states that the major amount of time is spent on the Annual Support Program, a program of limited success and potential, this committee finds that this is a distortion of the reality. In fact, it appears that the major thrust of fund raising is being aimed at the Medical Center. Until last month, the Resources Office employed an independent fund raising organization to finance this project. However, it was revealed during our investigation that the Resources Office and President Elliott are devoting their major effort to the Medical Center at the expense of the Student Center and other undergraduate needs.

The Resources Office is thirty to



It is the impression of this committee that the administration has intended to rely on the students to come up with the lacking funds for the Center since the idea of the Center was conceived.

Following Through

In the winter of 1967, the University (administration and Trustees) approved a scheme for financing the University Center. That scheme approved an \$8½ million private loan which would be paid back by a student fee plus \$1 million to be raised by the President and Trustees.

That same winter, in various meetings concentrating on the Center Theater, students were led to believe every effort was being and would be made to seek outside funds. According to Mr. Gould, prospective donors would be asked to finance a specific portion of the Center, possibly as a memorial. The theater was one of the pockets his office would try to sell.

It is now winter of 1969 and with the center fee imminent, the students must evaluate the commitment to the avowed (if not student approved) program for financing the Center. The \$1 million commitment has not been fulfilled. President Elliott contends that it is not sound to attempt to sell a building not yet built. We find this to be in contradiction to the general practice. Generally, buildings are financed prior to their erection. The Medical Center stands as a clear example of this practice. The fact that the Medical Center is still a parking lot has not inhibited the selling of that facility.

The Resources Office freely admits it has not made a concentrated effort toward raising funds for the Center. This violates the \$1 million commitment and the faith of the students that every effort would be made to finance the Center.

President Elliott's plan for raising the \$1 million centers on selling the theater. While we applaud this as a logical method for raising the ONE million dollars, we must point out that there are other "saleable" areas. A student publications area, a student government area, a listening room, several lounges and reception rooms all provide prime opportunities for "selling" the Center and thus lowering the students' burden.

While we acknowledge President Elliott's prospects for real money, we also see a Resources Office which has

set of circumstances. It appears to us that undergraduate education is being severely undercut by a lack of effort in obtaining outside undergraduate finances. If an undergraduate program is to develop quality, it must have financial independence and it must be able to afford selectivity. At present it appears that quality is suffering at GW because quality cannot be afforded. As long as the University depends on the students to pay 75% of its operating costs, it cannot afford a standard. A standard must remain independent of the finances or as the prices go up, the quality will go down.

We see the Center Fee issue as one symptom of a much larger disease. The "students will pay" attitude so prevalent in this University's finances is destined to turn the University into a 5 & 10 for those who can afford degrees. We do not attempt to undermine education for the wealthy, but we do draw attention to the danger of creating a degree factory where it will not be the quality of the entering freshmen or the quality of academics at GW which will become the guiding philosophy of the University, but rather the ability of a student to pay his way.

We find ourselves in trouble. We are in trouble on the immediate problem of the University Center Fee. But as noted before, this trouble is a symptomatic one. We are just as immediately, and more deeply troubled about the implications this has for education at our University.